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# MARYLAND

## HISTORICAL MAGAZINE

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VOL. VIII.

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JACOB HALL, SURGEON AND EDUCATOR, 1747-1812.

J. HALL PLEASANTS, M. D.

Read before the Maryland Historical Society, April 14, 1913.

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Jacob Hall was the eldest son and apparently the fourth child of Jacob and Mary (Parry) Hall. He was born at his father's plantation, Tacony, Philadelphia County, on the Delaware River, November 21, 1747, and was baptized at Trinity Church, Oxford, December 15th of the same year. The family was of English descent. Jacob Hall's great-grandfather, Jacob Hall, who was probably originally a Quaker, emigrated from Macclesfield, Chester, to Bucks County, Pennsylvania, in 1684/5, and a few years later moved to Philadelphia County, where he became a justice. There is some reason to believe that he was a follower of Keith and joined the established church, of which his children are known to have been members at the time of Keith's defection from Quakerism. His second son, Joseph Hall, married Rebecca Rutter, daughter of Thomas Rutter. One of the younger sons of this couple, Jacob Hall, the father of the subject of this sketch, married Mary Parry, daughter of John and Hannah (Armitage) Parry of Haverford, Pennsylvania, and for several years was county judge or justice of Philadelphia County.

We know nothing of the childhood of Dr. Jacob Hall, the subject of this sketch. His career as a scholar shows that he must have attended good schools and it is even possible that he may have received some of his education under his uncle the Rev. Samuel Finley, afterwards President of Princeton, who married his father's sister Sarah Hall and at one time conducted a school at Nottingham, Cecil County, Maryland. Dr. Benjamin Rush, the "signer," also a nephew of Mrs. Finley, is known to have attended this school and the great intimacy which always existed between Dr. Rush and Dr. Hall is very suggestive of a school friendship. Jacob Hall's mother died when he was fourteen years old. It is stated in an old family memorandum that his father, after he had lost his property through securityships for a brother, "was solicitous of giving his sons classical educations as he was by misfortune deprived of an expectation of leaving them patrimonies which might afford even a competence."

Jacob Hall entered college in 1767 and in 1770 received the degree of Bachelor of Arts from the University of Pennsylvania, the same institution which just twenty years later was also to confer upon him the higher degree of Master of Arts. The records of the University of Pennsylvania show that he was also a tutor there in the year 1770 and 1771. There is good reason to believe that after his graduation in 1770, and before he went to Edinburgh the following year, Jacob Hall studied medicine under his cousin Dr. Benjamin Rush, who was the most prominent American physician of his day. His numerous letters to Dr. Rush would seem to indicate this. Whether he served as assistant in the latter's office, as was the usual custom of the time, or whether he merely attended Rush's lectures at the University of Pennsylvania has not been determined. He does not appear to have taken a degree in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania, but the medical school records of that period are so defective that we have no means of certainly judging whether he attended lectures or not. He probably went directly from here to the University of Edinburgh for

in the autumn of 1771 we find him at the Royal Infirmary of Edinburgh under the celebrated Dr. Cullen. Edinburgh was then the great medical center of Europe and Cullen was the most brilliant star in its medical firmament. A number of American students, including Benjamin Rush, went to Edinburgh to study medicine. Unfortunately we know very little of Jacob Hall's career at Edinburgh. In the Surgeon General's Library at Washington there are four volumes of manuscript notes entitled "Clinical Cases and Reports taken at the Royal Infirmary at Edinburgh from Dr. Cullen." The dates covered by these notes range from November 28, 1771, to February 10, 1774. These volumes do not bear their author's name on the title page, but on the fly leaf the name of "Rich<sup>d</sup>. W. Hall" is found and they are catalogued in the library under this name. "Rich<sup>d</sup>. W. Hall" was Richard Wilmot Hall, the eldest son of Dr. Jacob Hall, who was born in 1785, and afterwards held for many years the chair of obstetrics at the University of Maryland. These "Clinical Cases and Reports" are in the handwriting of Dr. Jacob Hall, and, to quote a note on the fly leaf by the librarian, are "beautifully written in manuscript." The bindings are of the late eighteenth century style and in half calf. From the medical standpoint the reports of the cases are remarkable for their clearness and accuracy in the description of symptoms, physical signs and treatment. That Dr. Hall was on terms of friendship with his celebrated teacher is indicated by a letter from Dr. Rush written several years later, congratulating Hall on the birth of his first son. In this letter Rush prophesies a medical career for the youngster and adds that "he shall go to Edin<sup>r</sup>. where he shall pay his respects to the great father and Oracle of physic in his own name & in the name of his father." There is no record of Jacob Hall having taken his degree at the University of Edinburgh, although family tradition asserts that he did. The Registrar of the University of Edinburgh writes that the university records for this period are incomplete, so that there is no proof that this tradition is untrue. It seems quite pos-

sible, however, that the events leading up to the Revolution induced Dr. Hall to return home before receiving his degree. His Edinburgh notes indicate a residence there at least as late as February 10, 1774. Jacob Hall was a warm supporter of the colonies and doubtless returned to America at this time so that he would be in a position to take part in the crisis which he saw approaching.

On his return to the colonies the unsettled condition of affairs apparently prevented his settling down and establishing a practice. He turns up quite unexpectedly in Virginia as a tutor in the family of Thomas Nelson, who later became General of the Virginia line and afterwards Governor of the state. An interesting letter undated, but apparently written about September, 1775, from Yorktown, Va., to his sister Hannah Nice, wife of George Nice of Nicetown, near Philadelphia, shows the reasons which had forced him to accept this position: "I have been going to and fro in the Earth ever since I left home," he writes, "not seeking whom but what I might devour, that is endeavoring to get Bread w<sup>ch</sup> is as much as can fall to the Lot of any man in this Iron Age for Peace he cannot have. I am now living with Col<sup>o</sup>. Tom Nelson, one of the Delegates of the Congress, a gentleman of the first Fortune and Interest in this Colony. He allows 10£ a piece for each of his 5 sons, with the liberty of taking in 4 or 5 more, gives me my Board and Accomodations, a Servant to wait on me, and makes a Compliment of their Board to the Boys in my Favor—I have the benefit of his Library which is a fine collection, make no doubt I shall live as Comfortably as these troublesome times will admit—" The rest of the letter is filled with family gossip and he concludes with the inquiry: "Have you had any late accounts of our hon<sup>d</sup> aged Father since he removed to the Mountains to spend the Remainder of his Days?" He apologizes for not having previously sent a letter by "Parson Hall—but as we live some distance apart he could not get it before he entered on his Journey." It seems probable that Jacob Hall secured this position as tutor in Nelson's family through

"Parson Hall," who is the Rev. Thomas Hall, the son of Jacob Hall's uncle John Hall of Philadelphia. The Rev. Thomas Hall was a most interesting character. He took the degree of Bachelor of Arts at the University of Pennsylvania in 1770. He appears to have taken orders in England and to have returned to America in 1774, just before the Revolution to take charge of a parish in Virginia thought to have been Lower Brandon. Before the close of the Revolution he left Virginia as the tutor to a young Virginian of position to travel abroad. He was accused of Tory sympathies, which he denied, but he never returned to America. Afterwards he became chaplain to the British colony at Leghorn and remained there until his death. His letters describing conditions in Italy during the Napoleonic wars are most interesting and are well worthy of publication. He was a well known art collector and dilettante. The Rev. Thomas Hall had a large acquaintance in Virginia and it seems more than probable that Dr. Jacob Hall became a tutor in Nelson's family through his cousin the parson.

How long Jacob Hall remained with the Nelsons we do not know. We next hear of him in active service in the Revolutionary army as surgeon. He served as surgeon's mate from June 16 to October 1, 1778, in Colonel Gamaliel Bradford's 14th Massachusetts Regiment, resigning to become surgeon of the 3rd New Hampshire Regiment, in which he served from October 1, 1778 to April 5, 1780, when he resigned and left the army. It seems probable that he served in the Revolution even prior to his enrollment June 16, 1778, in the Massachusetts Regiment. Dr. Cordell in the *Medical Annals of Maryland* states that he was present at the battles of Germantown and Monmouth and served with Sullivan against the Indians in 1779. In recognition of his Revolutionary services he was elected a member of the Cincinnati Society of Maryland July 6th, 1784, and his claim is now represented by his great-grandson Richard Wilmot Hall of New Orleans in the Maryland Society.

Immediately after resigning as surgeon in the Revolutionary Army, April 5, 1780, Dr. Jacob Hall moved to Harford County, Maryland, and began the practice of medicine near where Deer Creek enters the Susquehanna. We can only conjecture as to the reason why he selected this neighborhood. The Halls of Mt. Welcome, Cecil County, just across the river, were near connections by marriage, Dr. Elisha Hall of Mt. Welcome having married Ruth Hall, the sister of Jacob Hall's father. We have a rather amusing letter from Jacob Hall to Dr. Rush, dated April 25th, 1780, describing his experiences in his new field. He writes: "I meet with a kind reception and great hospitality but at first sight was almost discouraged with the bloom of Health that was painted on the Faces of the people." He made his headquarters at the house of Skipwith Coale "a Quaker with Whiggish principles," who had a farm on Deer Creek at its junction with the Susquehanna,—he to "feed my Horse and myself for 30£ a Year in the Old Way." He adds that if his medical credentials are called for "Dr. Rush's will be the only side Arms, for as Brown<sup>1</sup> mentions my having served in the Army I am advised except on particular occasions to conceal his certificate as a Weapon that might militate against me." This was of course in deference to the sentiments of a community made up largely of prosperous but war-hating Quakers, at whom he cannot avoid another gentle dig—"All the Families I have seen so far, are either Quakers or Quakeretts, very wealthy, & of course miserably afraid of Death; so that they do not act like Country people in general, introduce the Doctor at one door while Death meets him at y<sup>e</sup> other."

Jacob Hall at once identified himself with neighborhood affairs. He was elected a vestryman of St. George's Episcopal Church, near Spesutia, September 3, 1781. Just how long he remained at Mr. Skipwith Coale's house we do not know,

<sup>1</sup>This was probably Dr. William Brown of Virginia, Surgeon and Director General of Hospitals of the Revolutionary Army.



but that he continued to live in the immediate neighborhood is shown by his correspondence as late as 1784.

Dr. Hall's marriage to Mary Wilmot took place May 20, 1784. She was the daughter of Richard Wilmot, a prosperous planter and the owner of "Christopher's Camp," a large plantation about six miles southeast of Belair, between Fountain Green and Creswell. Richard Wilmot was of the well known Baltimore County family of that name. His wife was Mary Gittings, the daughter of Thomas Gittings, the founder of the Baltimore County family of Gittings. In a letter to his brother Parry Hall of Philadelphia, dated June 4, 1784, announcing his marriage, Dr. Hall described his wedding and his great regret that none of his family were able to be present. After his marriage he probably moved, as letters dated the following year are written from "Woodstock," which was doubtless the name of his home or plantation, as it has not been possible to identify this with any settlement in Harford County where it certainly was, as letters of this time were addressed to him simply at "Harford." His oldest son, Richard Wilmot Hall, was born at "Woodstock," October 20, 1785, and the letters announcing this event to his brother Parry and to Dr. Benjamin Rush, together with the latter's reply congratulating him, are worth reading.

From the time of his settlement in Harford County, five years before, Dr. Hall seems to have been in active practice and many letters on professional subjects to Dr. Rush are in existence. About this time Dr. Hall sends his first medical apprentice, Thomas Rogers, into the world and consigns him to Dr. Rush with the request that he give the finishing touches to his medical education. We know less of Dr. Hall's life for the next two or three years as no correspondence has been found covering this period. Some time before the autumn of 1788 he appears to have moved to Abingdon on the Bush River, for he was practising medicine there when he was elected President of Cokesbury College in that year.

Through the influence of numerous evangelistic missionaries,

Maryland had become the center of Methodism in America. It was the earnest desire of Bishop Coke, the celebrated Methodist divine that a Methodist institution of higher learning be founded in America, and Abingdon, Maryland, was finally selected as the site. A review of the events leading up to the foundation of Cokesbury College, the first Methodist College in the world, the life of which extended from 1784-1796 need not be entered into here. Dr. Bernard C. Steiner, in his *History of Education in Maryland*, has given a graphic picture of the trials and struggles of this institution to which the reader is referred for more detailed information. The name Cokesbury was compounded from the names of Bishop Coke and Asbury to whom the establishment of the college was due. Maryland was the center of Methodism in America at that time. The beautiful situation of Abingdon and its location on the direct stage line between Baltimore and Philadelphia were factors in determining its selection. Bishop Asbury laid the corner stone of the college June 5, 1785. The building which was of brick cost about \$40,000, which at that time was considered a large sum to have been raised by popular subscription, and it is described as being in "dimensions and style of architecture fully equal if not superior to anything of the kind in the country." In 1786 a faculty was selected and the Rev. Mr. Heath, the master of a school in Kidderminster, England, was brought over as President. He was inaugurated December 8, 1787, by Bishop Asbury. The curriculum of the College shows that the classical aspects of education were emphasized and that the discipline was rigid and severe. President Heath was connected with the college for less than a year. Dissatisfaction with his qualifications as a classical scholar led to his resignation. The other members of the faculty resigned and a reorganization of the College took place.

Dr. Jacob Hall was asked to become President and accepted, and an entirely new faculty of five members was selected. Although the line between the Methodist Church and the Episcopal Church was not as sharply drawn then as at the present

time, the selection of an active Episcopalian as the head of a Methodist College must be regarded as a decided compliment to Dr. Hall's personal and scholastic qualifications.

In managing the affairs of Cokesbury, Dr. Hall had a difficult rôle. The college was supported very largely by voluntary subscription, the tuition and board having been fixed at the low figure of \$78.66 a year, while many of the students were admitted free. Almost from the first the College was sadly in need of funds, which necessitated constant appeals on the part of Coke and Asbury for money. At first these appeals were fairly successful, but as time went on subscriptions came in more and more slowly. The general management of the affairs of the College was in the hands of a board of trustees, made up of clergymen and laymen, while later the details of the business administration was entrusted to a committee of "five respectable friends, entitled a committee of safety, who were to meet at the College once in very fortnight." The financial straits of the College at this time seems to have taken up much of Asbury's time. Subscriptions came in slowly, and in October, 1793, the College was £1,200 in debt. For reasons to be mentioned later, Dr. Hall, after having served six years as President resigned October 17, 1794. The trustees then decided to apply for a charter and this was granted by the legislature December 26, 1794. Thus, after an existence of over seven years, was formally incorporated Cokesbury College, the first Methodist college in the world. Its management was to be in the hands of fifteen trustees and governors. The president was not to be restricted to any religious denomination. The charter in many respects was similar to that of Washington College and made provision as to the general educational scope of the work to be carried on, for the granting of degrees and similar matters. During the year following the resignation of Dr. Hall and the granting of the charter the financial troubles of the College became so serious that it was found necessary to abandon the college department and Cokesbury became practically an English free school. Finally, after an existence of about eight

years came the end. The College was totally destroyed by fire December 4, 1795. This fire was probably of incendiary origin as a previous attempt had been made to burn the building seven years before. A reward of a thousand pounds was offered by the Governor for the discovery of the culprit but accomplished nothing. The old college bell, which had been cast in England was found among the ruins and placed by the villagers in the church at Abingdon. When the Woman's College, now Goucher College, was founded several years ago, the old bell was removed there. It hangs in the college hall and desecrated by an electrical attachment now calls the students to their recitations. This is briefly the history of Cokesbury College. The College was never rebuilt. The following year Bishop Coke and others who had been interested in Cokesbury established in Baltimore the Baltimore Academy, which was opened May 2, 1796, and in one sense may possibly be considered the successor of Cokesbury.

Jacob Hall's connection with Cokesbury and his career there as its President cannot be fully described for lack of very definite data in regard to this period of his life. His selection as President was made when Bishop Asbury was visiting the College, September 15, 16, and 17, 1788. The Rev. William Hamilton writing in the *Methodist Review* for 1859, declares that Dr. Hall was chosen on account of his good reputation and general scholarship and especially for his knowledge in Greek and Latin, and also because he was a native of the state (which is not true). He adds that he was favorably known and that his selection caused an increase in the number of students. As stated before, the selection of an active Episcopalian as the head of the first Methodist College can only be taken as a signal compliment to Dr. Hall's qualifications as a scholar and a man. It is interesting to note that he never wavered in his loyalty to the Episcopal Church during his presidency of Cokesbury. He remained an active member of St. George's Episcopal Church near Abingdon where he was vestryman, and in 1791 was a delegate to the Episcopal Diocesan Convention of Maryland. Bishop Coke had the highest

opinion of Dr. Hall. Referring to his visit to Cokesbury May 8, 1789, he writes in his Journal—"During my stay at the College, I had several long conversations with Dr. Hall, our president, and am satisfied beyond a doubt, that he is both the Scholar, the Philosopher, and the Gentleman; he truly fears God, and pays a most exact and delicate attention to all the rules of the institution. Our classic tutor is very promising; he is not yet the polished scholar like the President."

Again at the time of a visit made November 16, 17 and 18, 1792, he writes, "Dr. Hall, our President, and three tutors do honor to the Institution. We have now upwards of seventy students." Doubtless with the desire to render himself still better qualified for the responsible position which he now occupied, Dr. Hall again became a college student and in 1790 his alma mater, the University of Pennsylvania, conferred on him the degree of Master of Arts, just twenty years after it had given him his Bachelor's degree. This second degree was conferred for work actually done and was not merely an honorary degree. How he managed to take the time from his duties at Cokesbury to secure his Master's degree we are not told, but this may have been done between the sessions at Cokesbury. Although the financial affairs of the College seemed from the first to have been in the hands of the trustees, they gave Dr. Hall no little concern. Writing to Benjamin Rush, May 12, 1794, he deploras the unsatisfactory condition of affairs at Cokesbury. Referring to his failure to visit his family in Philadelphia, he writes, "but the critical state of our College, I am persuaded, will be sufficient apology for my *seeming* neglect. The want of an ample and permanent fund, w<sup>ch</sup> at first was supplied by charitable donations,—the large arrearages long due by some of the employers—the want of men of Learning & influence to patronize the Institution—the restraint laid upon the Youth by our discipline, so repugnant to human nature and the customs of the world—these and other concurring circumstances have reduced our number from 80 to 40—exciting serious apprehensions for the fate of Cokesbury—unless Bishop Asbury will consent to have it incorporated

upon liberal principles, and 'cursed with public money,'—and then perhaps it might become an object of Legislative bounty."

It is not surprising that the rigid discipline of the school discouraged pupils and met with Dr. Hall's disapproval. The boys were obliged to get up at 5 o'clock winter and summer, for early rising we read in a prospectus, "is of admirable use either for preserving a good or improving a bad constitution." In prohibiting in all its forms anything which the world calls play, one rule reads, "let the rule be observed with the strictest nicety, for those who play when they are young will play when they are old." The long hours devoted to study and religious training, although perhaps not much more exacting than in other colleges of the period, seem harsh to modern ears. "I pray you do not adopt any of the modern innovations," writes Wesley at the time the school was founded, in regard to educational methods. We infer from the letters of Asbury and Coke that Dr. Hall lived up to the rigid discipline required of him, although we have seen from his letters that it did not meet with his approval. In the Rush mss. is found Jacob Hall's resignation as President of Cokesbury College, dated October 17, 1794, addressed to the Rev. Francis Asbury, the bishops and the preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in conference assembled at Baltimore.

"Rev<sup>d</sup>. Gentlemen,

With regret I come forward to interrupt you with the business of Cokesbury College—You are sensible, that in the infant state of the school, when deserted by my Predecessor, after the most pressing solicitations I flew to its relief and brought it into life, when almost strangled in Birth—that with unremitting vigilance, anxiety & care, I have since watched over it for good—and lived a poor, frugal, sober and laborious life of six years & upwards in its service—as a friend & votary of Learning & Religion, I have always admired its institution, and endeavored to promote its prosperity & Reputation, and have only to lament my want of abilities to have rendered it more im-

portant services. The expense & labor of acquiring a liberal education, the enhanced prices of y<sup>e</sup> necessities of Life, the value of my time, the duty I owe to my Family, and the respect I ought to pay to the station I have filled, forbid me to accept of £120—yet, I trust I shall retain a grateful sense of your attachment, and of the honor conferred by my appointment, to so arduous & interesting an employment—If my conduct for the time I have presided in this House, receives your approbation, I expect to obtain an *honorable* and *public Testimonial* of my employers—And, this I think essential, as the fall of Cokesbury has raised a rumor in the earth, and excited the curiosity of the public mind to investigate the causes of her Declension—The Credentials of the Bishop & Conference will supersede the necessity of giving to the world a narrative of facts in vindication of my Character—And, as I am now about to return to the private path of Life, I hereby relinquish my charge of Cokesbury College—praying Almighty God to take *it* & *you* into his holy care and Keeping!

Octob. 17<sup>th</sup>, 1794.

J. HALL.

This is to certify whom it may concern, that we the employers of Doct<sup>r</sup> Jacob Hall, late president of Cokesbury College, find no cause of complaint, either respecting his moral character as a christian, his abilities as a teacher, or his attentions to the students when present.<sup>2</sup>—And hereby declare our satisfaction for the services rendered to the College for six years past.

Signed in behalf of the Conference

Baltimore, Otob. 23<sup>d</sup>, 1794.

FRANCIS ASBURY.

Attest—Nelson Reed

Joshua Wells

Lem<sup>l</sup>. Green

Rich<sup>d</sup>. Whatcoat

<sup>2</sup> To which I take the liberty of adding the following explanatory note. In his Contract with the College the Doct<sup>r</sup> reserved the practice of Medicine ; w<sup>ch</sup>, though it obliged him sometimes to be absent, was extremely convenient and beneficial to students.

One does not have to read far between the lines to see that Dr. Hall had been criticised, apparently unjustly, for not devoting all his time to the affairs of the College and for continuing to practice medicine in the neighborhood. Bishop Asbury's statement or certificate, as just quoted, would seem to entirely justify his course. Writing to Rush, December 1, 1794, in regard to his recent resignation, he refers to his "having in a great measure lost an establishment in the practice of medicine by my engagement with the College," and a determination to "commence a course of private education at my house at Abingdon." We learn from Dr. Steiner's paper that after the burning of Cokesbury College, which took place just a year after his resignation as President, Dr. Hall continued to give lectures on philosophical subjects at Abingdon.

In the letter just referred to Dr. Hall outlined his scheme to start a private school at Abingdon. He was beginning the education of his own sons and, as he expressed it, wished to add a "dozen Lads of genius and agreeable manners" to this little nucleus. There is no question but that Dr. Hall continued to practice medicine at Abingdon for the next three or four years, although whether he carried out his plan to establish a school there along the lines indicated in his letter is not certainly known.

Dr. Hall's father-in-law, Richard Wilmot, died at his plantation, Christopher's Camp, May 27, 1797. Soon after this Jacob Hall moved from Abingdon to Christopher's Camp. Writing to Dr. Rush from here, April 23, 1798, he again announces his determination to open a school and after outlining his plans and the proposed curriculum, declares that he is now ready to receive the Rush boys as pupils. The school thus established seems to have been highly successful, for Dr. Hall in his subsequent correspondence with Rush is ever protesting against requests that are constantly being made that he admit pupils in excess of the limit which he had determined upon. The prospectus of the school is of interest as showing the kind of work which was expected of a school boy at this time. English,



French, Latin, Greek, arithmetic, geography, algebra, Euclid, trigonometry, surveying, navigation, conic sections and natural philosophy, are among the subjects mentioned. The annual tuition for board, education, lodging, washing, mending, medicine, firewood and candles was 60 pounds a year. Eight hours were to be devoted to study and four hours to recreation in the garden or on the farm; the day to begin and end with the Bible and prayers. Sunday, as was customary, was largely devoted to religious exercises. Exclusive of his three sons, the number of pupils was to be limited to twelve. The sons of a number of prominent men were educated at Christopher's Camp. Dr. Rush's sons, James and Richard Rush, and his nephews, the Montgomery boys, received their education here. There is an interesting correspondence preserved between Timothy Pickering and Jacob Hall in the Massachusetts Historical Society. Pickering, who had been Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General under Washington and who later served successively as Postmaster-General, Secretary of War, Secretary of State and Senator from Massachusetts, was dismissed by President Adams in 1800 as Secretary of State owing to political differences. His sons, William and George Pickering, were pupils of Dr. Hall in 1799 and 1800. Timothy Pickering's letter, dated May 20, 1800, withdrawing his sons on account of the reverses in his fortunes, cannot fail to incite sympathy for the deposed politician and is worth reading.

Philadelphia, May 20, 1800.

Dear Sir,

You will have seen that I am no longer a public officer. No special reason for my removal has been assigned; nor have I enquired for any. It will do me no harm, tho' it occasions a temporary embarrassment. Having expended my salary as it became due, I have nothing on hand. This obliges me to withdraw my sons from your school. . . .

I shall set off to-morrow morning for the country to find a residence for my family. I shall aim to fix them at Nazareth

(63 miles from this city) where there is a school. There I shall leave them, & proceed to the woods, where I have new lands (near to actual settlements) and commence an improvement. By the sale of some lots, I hope in the course of a year to procure a little *money*, and *labour* for improving my own.—This would be a dreary prospect to many; but to me it has no terrors. If I had done this eight years ago, when I came into office, I should now have a capital farm, some lots improving for my children, and others sold to settlers whose periodical payments would have made me comfortable. At present, all my land is unproductive—it is a source of expense by taxes. Nevertheless, I do not repent having been in office. In three different stations which I have held in the last eight years, I have acquired some knowledge, and much useful experience; and with a great deal of labour and vexation—*by evil report and good report*—I hope I have done some good. In every change of situation, thro' life, I have found it not more my duty than my disposition—*in whatever state I was, therewith to be content*.

I sincerely wish you success and satisfaction in your useful occupation; and affectionately bid you farewell.

Timothy Pickering.

Doctor Jacob Hall.

For several years Dr. Hall continued his school at Christopher's Camp. He seems to have finally given it up about the time that the education of his youngest son, Thomas Parry Hall, was completed. After this he appears to have devoted himself entirely to the practice of his profession and the farming of his plantation. His letters indicate that he was a scientific farmer, in fact agriculture was one of the subjects taught at the school.

Jacob Hall had four children by his wife Mary Wilmot. His eldest son, Richard Wilmot Hall, previously referred to, who was born October 20, 1785, was graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania in 1806 and after practising in Harford County for a short time moved to Baltimore. He

served with distinction as surgeon in the war of 1812 and afterwards became professor of Obstetrics and Dean of the University of Maryland. He was the author and translator of numerous medical works. A second son, William Wilmot Hall, born January 30, 1787, also graduated in medicine at the University of Pennsylvania and served as surgeon in the war of 1812. Owing to bad health he was forced to give up medicine, and reading law became a member of the Baltimore bar. The youngest son, Thomas Parry Hall, born December 21, 1789, graduated in medicine at the University of Maryland in 1815. He served as surgeon in the war of 1812, practised medicine in Baltimore for awhile and later reëntered the army. He died in 1825. One daughter, Mary Hall, born October 10, 1793, married John Pemberton Pleasants of Baltimore. Jacob Hall's two eldest sons and his only daughter have left numerous descendants.

Dr. Hall had one brother, Parry Hall, who was a publisher and printer in Philadelphia. He also had three sisters, the eldest Hannah, who became the wife of George Nice of Nicetown, near Philadelphia, Susanna, who married Enoch Holme of Holmesburg, and Margaret, who became a Mrs. Morgan.

Dr. Jacob Hall died May 7, 1812, in the 66th year of his age and was buried at "Christopher's Camp." He was survived by his widow, who soon after the death of her husband appears to have moved to Baltimore and to have lived with her eldest son during the remainder of her life.

Dr. Hall's career as a physician gives evidence of ability and shows the influence of his Edinburgh training. His career as surgeon in the Revolution has received the highest praise. He contributed occasionally to the medical literature of his day. A paper on "The effects of electricity on obstruction in the biliary duct" was published by him in the *Transactions of the College of Physicians of Philadelphia*, 1793. It is interesting to note that in this paper some of the clinical observations were based upon experiments on himself while suffering from an attack of gall stones. Dr. Rush and Dr. Hall exchanged

many letters on medical questions. Up to the time of his connection with Cokesbury College he had a large practice in Harford County. That this practice suffered considerably as a result of his entrance into the field of education, there can be no question, as we learn it directly from his own pen.

But measured by the influence which he exerted, Dr. Hall is to be remembered rather as an educator than as a physician. We have had testimony from various sources in regard to his attainments as a classical scholar. He handled English clearly and gracefully. The few lines in verse from his pen which have been preserved are rather above the average of a period when nearly every one dabbled in poetry. He also appears to have been especially interested in scientific subjects or natural philosophy as such studies were called at the time. His lectures on natural philosophy at Abingdon attracted a wider audience than the students at Cokesbury, as they were attended by many of the gentlemen of the county. At the period at which Dr. Hall taught, higher education in the United States received comparatively little attention. Even the best colleges of the day were scarcely as advanced as our modern high schools. There were comparatively few men who were sufficiently well educated to teach the higher branches. Reading between the lines it can be readily seen that Jacob Hall was more or less forced into educational paths against his will, because he possessed in a high degree the qualifications for this work at a time when there was a scarcity of scholars and when a demand for better work was just beginning to be felt. That he yielded to these demands to the detriment of his career as a physician is very evident, and that he lived to regret it we know. The failure of Cokesbury College to flourish cannot possibly be attributed to him. Its troubles were largely financial. It was apparently never intended that the institution should be on a paying basis as it was from the first understood that a large proportion of the students were to be poor boys enjoying free tuition. Its financial affairs were almost entirely in the hands of the bishops of the Methodist Church, who finally were un-

able to raise the funds necessary for its support. That Dr. Hall largely increased the number of students has already been shown, but this increase in numbers seems only to have added to the financial difficulties. His work at Cokesbury received high praise from sources where criticism was most likely to have been encountered. In reviewing Dr. Jacob Hall's career we should certainly award to him a very honorable and definite place among the eighteenth century pioneers of higher education in the United States.

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### LETTERS OF REV. JONATHAN BOUCHER.

(Continued from Vol. VIII, p. 186.)

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To Revd Dr Smith

Provost of the College in Philadelphia.

Feb 14<sup>th</sup>, 1774.

My dear Dr Smith:

Mr Braithwaite happening to call on me in his way to your Place, I hastily seize, the occasion to tender you my most cordial thanks for your very obliging Civilities to me which I take much shame to myself for having this long delayed to offer. The extreme mortification I have endured from an Act of our Legislature must plead my Excuse. If you have or truly heard the Particulars of this Act I think you will when I tell you many of our Brethren here are pleased with it. Our friend Montgomery who is a sensible and well disposed young man but unused to the bye aims and schemes of Politicians is amongst those who have been persuaded to think well of it. I will not teize you with a tedious detail of an Affair which is but as it were collaterally interesting to you. Suffice it to say, that in giving us a Modus, in Lieu of a Payment in Land our Church has a Prospect of

suffering all the Evils which a similar Regulation entails on that of your Native Country. In many of our Parishes it is inadequate to a decent Support even now and in a few years by the natural decrease in the Value of Money, and the certain encreasing Expensiveness of Living it will necessarily become still more so. Added to this that by thus being subjected to new-modellings and Reformation it ceases to be an Establishment which, to me, seems to imply something fixed and permanent. I speak not of the Violence done to public Faith by such an Act. Relying on the Sacredness of that we come hither, at no little Cost, to see ourselves despoiled of all it promised us. In short in every View of the Matter, it strikes me as a Scheme equally impolitic and unjust. Writing to me to induce me to acquiesce under it, Mr \_\_\_\_\_ mery spoke of a Promise which some of the leading Men in our \_\_\_\_\_ ouse, had made to have it altered in the approaching Session. As \_\_\_\_\_ ca to one of these Men, and likely, I should imagine, to pay no regard to your Judgment on such a Question, may I be permitted to entreat you to give Him a Letter on the Subject? The cause of a suffering Church is, in some sort, the cause of every Church-man; I too well know your zeal in her Cause, to doubt your Readiness to lend a helping Hand when there is a Prospect of your being serviceable. And tho,' as a publick Man, I have been forced, and sometimes with Warmth, to oppose this Gentleman, Yet, in the Main, I take him to be good-natured and friendly; as if I mistake not, easily influenced by you. Should such an Expedient appear as plausible to you as it does to me, I know you will adopt it, without farther Intercessions of Mine. I have therefore only to add that what you do you must do quickly.

The hospitable attention shown to me by all the Brotherhood with your requests that I should express my Gratitude to each of Them individually; and when I can do it without subjecting my self to an Imputation of Impertinence, I will not fail to obey the Dictates of my Heart. Meanwhile, I request the favour of you affectionately to remember me to Them all.

Let me not be too troublesome, not presuming on the Indulgence I have already met with trespass too far on your time  
 else would I entreat to be remember'd amongst  
 your friends and to permitted in the Distresses and  
 Difficulties so attendant on a Sec Lot in Life like  
 mine, still, as now, to implore your assistance .

I beg Mrs. Smith's acceptance of my most Affec  
 and grateful comp'ts and that you will believe me to be with  
 warmest sentiments of Esteem my dear Dr.

Your very faithful and Aff't Br'o And Serv't

Jona'n Boucher.

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Prince George's County, Maryland.  
 May the 4<sup>th</sup> 1775.

To Rev. Dr Smith

My very good Sir:—

I have, I own and with shame, been a most sad, careless, and unworthy Fellow towards you; and, tho' not quite so bad as I beileve you think me, yet however, too ask your future Indulgence. Will you believe me? Inconsistent with this declaration as my Conduct has been, I do assure you to get acquainted with you, was amongst the foremost of the Motives that brought me to Philadelphia. That (and entirely thro' my own Fault) I have so little enjoy'd when gain'd, what for Years I had been longing for, would be tedious to you to have accounted for: suffice it to say, that I have been plagu'd, vex'd, abus'd and injur'd in the Extreme, insomuch that all my whole Time and Powers have been employ'd, just to keep my Head above Water. I will not however unnecessarily give you Pain by the Recital of private Distresses, which you cannot relieve; when I thought you could, I hesitated not to ask your friendly Interposition, which you, with all the earnestness of Enlarged Humanity immediately indulged me in. It was not till lately that I learned You never had rec'd the Letter, in which, in the fullness of my Heart I thanked you for this kindness, and at

the same Time gave you a pretty full History of the Failure of all my Hopes and Wishes that Way. That I wrote to you, and very soon after, I am quite certain: and, I think, I gave the Letter to Montgomery to forward to you. He acknowledges his remembering to have seen such a Letter. Acquit me then, if you can, and forgive what is past, permitting me to presume (it will be a comfort for me to think that I may) that it will not be disagreeable to you to find me a better Boy for the Time to come: I mean that you will indulgently, give me Leave to write to You. I can write Letters no otherwise. *Quicquid in Buccam venevit.*

For the Church in Maryland I take it to have received its Death's Blow—and, without a total Revolution in American Politics, I dare not rely that we shall have anything like an Establishment in Seven Years more. You know we had, and at a very considerable Cost, instituted a Tryal which we supposed (being told so by our Counsel) would assuredly determine the Validity or Invalidity of the Contested Act. It was to have been tried last Court: when, behold, our own Lawyers, largely feed by us, refused to try it. Alledging that it was *unpopular*, and that they wou'd not incur the popular Odium. Thus were all our Hopes blasted and we are now left to the Mercy of a People we have encouraged to give offence to, by standing out and if we be not very orderly and submissive, I see not but that they may when they please, resolve not to pay us any thing at all. I have scarce received wherewithal to buy me a Coat to my Back for three Years Services.

I write to you now, however, more immediately, with the View of drawing from you some acc't of the sad Convulsions which are about to rend in Pieces this once happy Country. Many of my Friends, and what is more, true Friends to our Excellent Constitution with myself, have often express'd some wonder that You, who are on the Spot and within the Vortex of Intelligence, well inclin'd and well qualified as we know You be for such an Undertaking, when the whole World around You is in flames, stand by as an unconcerned looker-on. It was



not so, that Dr. Smith, in Days of Yore, ere his warm and manly Benevolence was (and for aught I know, illy) exchanged for this cold and cautious worldly wisdom, would have regulated his Conduct. Let me be honest, and at once Confess to you the sum of my offending towards You exceeding hurt as I was by what with more Spirit than Sense, I called a mean Discretion—a Word, ere long I verily believe I shall learn to hate. I had actually drawn up a very keen Phillipic against You with a View towards Publication; which was to have forc'd you as the American Patriots wou'd word it, *a decisive* Part in the present Broils. Honor, Justice, and Gratitude, however, prevailed and at their Justification, I found no Reluctance to have my Writ suppress'd. In Confidence, that if it were right that I shou'd succeed, I should stand a much better Chance by an Open and ingenuous Attack on You in this Way.

Will you then, My dear Sir, submit to be persuaded by me, who think not to prevail by my much Speaking, to step forth? I know not that even You can do any Good; but, I think, however, You should try. You did at the setting out, and had the Instructions, You concurr'd in giving to Y'r Deputies been attended to as they deserved. Mischief had been prevented! something certainly shou'd be try'd—the Members in Congress are doubtless unequal to the great Business they have undertaken, and see You not, how fast under their Auspices We are running into all the horrors of Confusion, Misrule and Civil War? At such Interval it were Godlike to calm the Storm; and, tho' that may exceed human Powers, yet You owe it methinks to your own Character, to Your Country, to Your God, to make an Essay towards it and may God bless your Endeavors!

If, as I have been a pretty attentive observer of Men and Manners, hitherwards I can either in this or any thing else be made Useful to You, for God's Sake Command me. Were I not, as Shakespeare says, *a Fellow of no Mark nor Likelihood*, something even I wou'd certainly have done; but I have so bad

a Name, and am Moreover so sure to be found out, and of course to be maul'd by Committees. I am not asham'd to own to you, I have been deterr'd thro' Fear. Indeed, I know neither a Press nor Printer, but tolerably impartial, save Rivington's—and He is proscribed. By the bye let me not forget to enquire of You, if You know what gave Rise to a Rumour confidently Circulated here, that Chandler and Cooper are both proscribed. I hope in God that this too is one of the Stories I have now learn'd to call a *Putnamite*. Collecting all I know from a Casual News-Paper when I can pick one up, which happens but rarely, or the Information (still less to be depended on) of the Patriots around me, You will do me a Signal Favour by telling me what are your Sentiments, and the Sentiments of the Calm, Cool, and Considerate Men you converse with in the present extraordinary State of Affairs. To me They seem most alarming. I was in Virginia yesterday, where in my Conscience, I think they are even madder than in New England. What can all this mean if not as even yet I cannot help suspecting, that they hope to carry their Point by blustering and looking big? Surely the Americans have most wofully mismanaged their Cause; and, as Things are now carried on it is not easy to say to which side a real Friend to Liberty, Order and good Government would incline. For my Part I equally dread a Victory on either Side.

Begging to be most affectionately remembered to your truly hospitable and friendly Lady, together with her amiable Little Ones, I remain, my dear Sir,

Your much obliged and very faithful Friend and Servant,

Jona'n Boucher.

May the 4<sup>th</sup> 1775:

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Rob<sup>t</sup> Eden to Lord Dartmouth.

Annapolis, 27<sup>th</sup> August, 1775.

My Lord,

Many other Gentlemen of property, Character, and Family are leaving America, and I shou'd be unjust to a particular

Friend of mine, were I to omit mentioning and recommending to your Lordship the Rev. Mr. Boucher, who is driven from his parish and possessions here, and goes home in the Choptank Frigate from Patowmack in about ten days. He has ever been a firm supporter of the Church as well as of the Government and being particularly connected with me, can communicate to Your Lordship the Principal occurrences in this province for some time past; and knows very well every thing relative to all the great Men in Virginia. He is a very sensible and intelligent Man, meriting the Patronage of Government to which he is steadily attached and Your Lordship will find his Abilities very usefull. I have wrote in his favour to my Brother in Law the Bp. of Bangor (John Moore later Archbishop of Canterbury, 1783-1805). And shall when he goes make him Bearer of nearly a duplicate of this, with what Occurrences I may have to add, and he will have the honour of waiting on Your Lordship therewith.

Mr Lloyd Delaney the Bearer of this, is a Man of understanding.

I have the honour to Subscribe myself

Your Lordship's obedient and humble Servant,

Robt. Eden.

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Annapolis, 9th Sept. 1775.

Sir Robert Eden to Earl of Dartmouth.

This will be delivered to your Lordship by my particular Friend the Rev'd Mr Boucher, whom I took the liberty of mentioning in the most favourable terms in my last. Should that, by any accident, which I scarce apprehend, being in a very good ship, never arrive, Mr Boucher, from having long been occasionally a confidential Secretary to me as well as from his own knowledge of American affairs in general and those of Virg'a and Mary'd in particular, is exceeding able to give your Lordship the fullest Information to any Questions you may propose.

And should your Lordship have Occasion to employ him, you will find him a Man of ability, and willing to do His Majesty any Service. Leaving a comfortable estate and a good living to avoid persecution here, I hope that from the different Recommendations he carries with him, he may procure at home some Church Preferment equal to his merit. . . . . Boucher can communicate some Inducements I had to come away some time ago and my doubts thereon, which yet remain.

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London, Oct'r 31st, 1775.

To Rev. Mr James.

My very dear Sir,

Were this Letter from almost any other of your Acquaintances than myself, whose Fate & Fortune you have long ago so often found strange and extraordinary, it could not, I imagine, but surprise you to see it dated as above. For, it cannot well be more than a month or two since you would receive a Letter from me, in Maryland, which, I imagine, spoke not of any Expectation I then had, that my next would be from hence. So, however, you see, it has happened: and were it not that I am unwilling to teize you with a tedious Detail of the countless Insults Indignities & Injuries I have long suffered in America, solely on account of my Loyalty (which yet did not officiously nor with any interested Views, seek to be noticed, well contented, could that only have been allow'd me, to have remain'd obscurely quiet) extraordinary & desperate as the step I have taken is, tho' you might pity, I think you could not well blame me. How have I trembled for the Fate of the Letter, cautiously obscure as it was, which I last wrote you by a Capt'n Rothery bound to Whitehaven. For one not a thousandth part so exceptionable, villanously intercepted, a very worthy Friend of mine, just afterwards, besides a Sentence of perpetual Banishment, was fin'd £500 ster'g. I hope in God you have neither answer'd mine, nor of late wrote to me at all on any political Questions. Believe Me, Mr James, I have not for six months past, dar'd

to venture out of my own House unarm'd—no, not even to my Church. And I am persuaded it is owing to this my Precaution that I am now here to write you this Letter. Let me mention a single Instance or two from which you will judge how Loyalists, who have any Character, have lately liv'd in Maryland. A good while ago, I remember not exactly when, a solemn Fast was ordained by our Provincial Convention. As this was quite novel, and artful, withal, as tending under so plausible a Pretence to gradually inure the People to be obedient to their Ordinances, I thought it my Duty, as far as I durst, to discountenance it, and so left the duty of the Day to my Curate, who, being a Native gave them such a Sermon as they wish'd for. Pleas'd as they were, I could not escape Censure; it was soon surmis'd that I stay'd out of the Way on Purpose; and that, in short, tho' I had kept my Mouth as it were with a Bridle, I disapprov'd of the Appointment. It was not long ere another Fast was proclaim'd by the Congress: when to avoid, if possible still more Blame, I drew up a Sermon for the Occasion recommend'g Purity of Life, &c., &c., as the only sure means of deriv'g Success to any Cause, cautiously dwelling on Generals, with a modest & most humble Vindica'n of myself. Thus prepar'd, I went in someth'g like Spirits to my Church. The Curate was there also, with a Discourse ready, at the Request of some of the Leaders, in Defence of Resistance, &c., mean'g th'r Resistance. Interrogated by a Committee, I frankly own'd that tho' an Advocate for the Doctrine of Resistance in gen'l, I thought it exceedingly unsuitable to meddle with it on that occasion & indeed impossible for any one to discuss within the Compass of a Sermon, & that, therefore mine spoke not of it. On this, I was peremptorily forbid to enter my own Pulpit, which rousing my Indigna'n so as almost to lose Sight of Discretion, I as peremptorily declar'd I would do, tho' most vehemently threatened with horrid Imprecations &c., by two hundred Men around Me, under Arms, & in Shirts, that if I did, I never should come out alive. They, as You will suppose, prevail'd: but, I firmly believe, as did many

others, that I owed it to my Pistols that I got off with my Life, as well as without the Disgrace of being drum'd away by the Rogue's March, which was just beginning to be put into Execution when I laid Hold of one of their Head-men, a vile Scoundrel, & swore in my turn, that if every Violence & Indignity to my Person was not instantly foreborne, I would that Moment blow his Brains out. Thus I escap'd & gain'd some little Popularity, withal, by it. Most unluckily, however, ere long, a kind of Association, Test, or solemn League & Covenant was issued by our Convention, requiring every Man (the Gov'r alone & his Household excepted) solemnly to testify his *Approba'n of the Opposi'n by Arms*, &c. If you have seen this Paper, which has been, I find, printed in the News-Papers here, I cannot persuade myself that You will expect any further Reasons from Me for my abrupt Departure from Maryland.

True, my good Friend, it is hard for a Man, *cujus octavum trepidavit Aetas*,—Claudere Lustrum, to be forc'd from a decent & comfortable Home, to be turn'd adrift, once more, into the wide World, with a sad Prospect before Him, moreover, of losing all the little Earnings of a whole wearisome Life. Nothing cou'd have been worse, but the other only Alternative left me the making Shipwreck of my Conscience. What is now to become of me, I know not: I trust, however, in a merciful Providence, that I shall not be left quite destitute & forlorn. It is true, I have brought with me sundry Letters of Recommenda'n from the Gov'r, sufficiently earnest & warm, to Men of the first Note here; but there are either so many Expectants in the same Way, or, by having liv'd so long in the Woods & Wilds of America, I am become, as Shakespeare says, a *Fellow of so little Mark & Likelihood* as to find myself in Danger of being overlook'd in the Crowd. But, I must not be impatient nor desponding: rather, let me trust, as I said before, in the Goodness of my God, that either an Accommodation will take Place, so as that I may go back to the little Home I have left where, alas! owing to the exceeding Contrariety of Sentim't between my Neighb'rs & myself, I fear, I have but a poor

Prospect of Comfort, or else, that I may have the good Fortune to be put into a Way of earning a Livelihood here.

I have not, I believe, yet told you that my poor, good little Soul of a Wife *would & did* accompany Me hither. Perhaps it had been more for our Interest for Her to have remain'd behind. But what a Nature must mine have been to have withstood her Plea, when, with Creusa, she said:

“ Si periturus abis & nos rape in omnia tecum

Quo Res cunq̃ue cadent, uniam & commune Periculum  
Una Salus ambobus erit.”

We had a dreadfully rough & tempestuous Passage, indeed, I believe, a very dangerous one; having been on the Coast of France, in a perilous Situa'n, in y<sup>e</sup> very hard Gale of y<sup>e</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> Inst. of w<sup>c</sup> you must have read, in w<sup>c</sup> so many Vessels perish'd. The Rev'd M<sup>r</sup> Addison too (my Wife's Uncle) & his youngest Son fled with us.

“ Ille meum comitatus Iter, Maria omnia mecum

Atque omnes Pelagique Minas, Colique ferebat  
Invalidus, vires ultra, Sortemque senecto.”

Poor old Man! it has, indeed, prov'd almost too much for Him, being, at this Moment, confin'd to his Bed, as his poor Niece also is, God, in his Mercy, relieve them & spare them to me. There wants but a Visita'n like that to complete my Misfortunes. Let me not alarm you: I do not think them dangerously, tho' painfully, ill. The ceaseless Fatigues of the Voyage, Change of Climate, & perhaps some want of due Caution in the Inns, as we came from Dover hither, are more than suff't to acc't for th'r pres't Illness. At Sea (a dreadful situa'n to be sick in) I had the ill Luck to be taken w'th a bilious Fever, w<sup>c</sup> confin'd me to my Bed for three Weeks, & f'm w<sup>c</sup> even yet (tho' the stoutest of our Corps) I am but imperfectly recovered.

But we shall all be well by & bye.

Surely, I shall now hear from you soon & often: still, I

have a thousand things to say, & to talk to you about. I heard of your being well, yesterday, by Mr Gale. God continue it. Let me be remembered, if possible, with the warm Gratitude & Love my Heart feels, to Mrs. James, & her little ones. Can I be useful to them, or you, here? Probably, I am moor'd here for the Winter.

Direct for me at Mrs. Brooks' in Queen Square, Westminster, London.

Y'r faithful & most aff't Fr'd

Jona'n Boucher.

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[From Jonathan Boucher. To possibly William Knox, (Under Sec'y of State), the original letter being found in the Collection of Lord George Germain, Viscount Sackville, then acting as Secretary of State for American affairs. The Collection is now in possession of Mrs. Stopford Sackville].

November the 27<sup>th</sup> 1775

Sir,

They are easily satisfied, who can be contented to ascribe the present Disorders in America either to the Stamp Act, or the Duty on Tea. These, perhaps indeed, first fairly brought Them to Light, but, in Fact the seeds of Them are co-æval with the Colonies Themselves. There is a Principle of Revolt in all Colonies; and in Those of G. Britain, which may be said to have been planted in Imperfection, more than in any others. The main Point our Ancestors seem to have attended to was the getting Them settled at all. It does not appear ever to have occur'd to Them, that, in Process of Time, such Bulky Adjuncts of the Empire must, of Necessity, wrestle with us for Pre-eminence; & of course, in forming their Governments, no Precautions were taken to prevent it. Unfortunately, a similar System has too much prevail'd thro' all our later Colony-Administration. Their Improvement & Aggrandisement have



been chiefly aim'd at. For This We have strain'd every Sinew; never reflecting, that every Accession of Strength & opulence to Them, whilst govern'd as they have hitherto been, was, in Effect, advancing them still nearer to Independency.

Civil Broils are the luxuriant offspring of the best-formed Governments, as Hurricanes are of the finest Climates. If Great Britain will have Colonies, she must have them with their disadvantages, as well as Advantages; nor should she murmur that they are not to be kept without Trouble. It was in the ordinary Course of human Affairs, that a Contest like the present shou'd happen: a thousand Things may now be mentioned, that might have protracted; but I will not believe, that any could have prevented it. We may grieve, that it has fallen out in our Day, but, to Posterity, it must be matter of rejoicing: A century hence, who will say what the issue of such a Dispute might have been?

The subduing the present refractory & rebellious Spirits in America, I consider but as a secondary Thing, either in Point of Difficulty or Importance: to new-model their Governments, & so to regulate Them as (still leaving them all the Rights of Englishmen, which They are entitled to) to present the Return of the Evils We now Lament, if that indeed be within the Reach of human Wisdom & human Power—"hoc Opus, hic Labor!" It must be a truly patriotic Administration, that shall have the Hardiness to attempt it. Yet, unless it be done, were it not better, at once, to decline all farther Contention, & adopt Dr Tucker's Plan? By new-modelling their Governments, I mean not any violent Alterations; but some Pith & Energy shou'd be given to the executive Parts of Them: in most of Them, for a long Time they have scarce had any: They never had enough. It is in civil, as in religious Institutions; The Mind of Man is not to be satisfied with Abstract Excellence alone. Externals, as they are called, are of Moment in both. Now, Nothing is so naked, or, in Scripture Phrase, so wholly *without form & Comeleiness*, as, in general, the Governments in America are. And, if I mistake not, it is this

chiefly that has given, in that Country, such Confidence & Advantage to a republican Spirit (every where so fostered by Dissenters) that has long been busy in undermining the Constitution both here & there. One wou'd hope, the approaching Conjuncture may be favourable to the remedying of these defects. Whether the Colonists defeat themselves, or are defeated (one of which, I think, there is little Hazard in declaring must be the Case) there, probably, as in the last Century here, will be a rapid Turn of the Tide. This should be watch'd, and, as Shakespeare says, *taken at the Flood*. Easier & shorter Means will, undoubtedly, be proposed; but true Patriotism is to be satisfied only with a radical & perfect Cure; persuaded that every temporary Expedient will but skin over the Sore, leaving it to break out afresh with still more fatal Malignity.

I am aware of the Ridicule the Pedant incurr'd who lectur'd on the Art of War in the Presence of Hannibal: and it is but too probable,, that any opinions of mine may deserve the same Censure. Yet if, amidst a multitude of frivolous observations, I have the good Fortune to hit on One that may be serviceable, I shall not be sorry that I got the better of that false Shame, which would have suppress'd it.

There are, & men too of respectable Judgments, who think it had been well, if a Soldier had never set his foot in America, as a Party in this Quarrel. They are of Opinion that to have left this poor deluded People to the natural Operation of their own mad Resolves, would have been not only the cheapest, but the most effectual, Way carrying on War against Them. But, it may be, the Temper of the Nation would not have bore with so Fabian a Plan. Be this as it may—a War is now commenced; & must be prosecuted & with Vigour. One knows not here, to whom the Choice of the Scene of Action may be left; if to the King's Generals I hope it will appear to them, as it does to me, to be not only morally just, but politically expedient that the N. England Governments alone shou'd feel the Miserys of a Country that is the Seat of War. It is, indeed, absolutely necessary that, if possible, these Ringleaders of all

the Mischief shou'd have a *sound Drubbing*: and, without entering into a Detail of my Reasons, I am not afraid to assert that one good Victory over Them, in the Present Temper & Situation of America, wou'd go nigh to decide the Quarrel. Let it be remember'd, too, that there is infinitely less Difficulty in gaining a Victory, than in turning it to any good Account, when gain'd. In every View, this War differs from every other: the Object of it is to bring a numerous & unruly People to a right Sense of their Duty & their Interest; but Victories alone, however necessary, will never do This. There seem to be but two Ways of effecting it: They are first to be convince'd of the Folly of an opposition by Arms, by a Defeat of their northern Army; &, next, by a rigorous Enforcement of the Commercial Opposition, to be convince'd how impossible it is for them to subsist without an Intercourse with G. Britain. Neither of these can be very difficult: the Dissensions that are said already to have taken Place in the Rebel Army, (& which (from my Knowledge of the Characters of the Men who command it) I think cannot but encrease), the Wrangling about their Pay, the Impossibility of clothing Them, their Diffidence in their Leaders & Directors, who have so often promised Them Success, which has never happened, the Despondency of Spirit natural to raw Men, who are to be kept in Spirits only by a succession of successful Service, all together, I should imagine, wou'd be insuperable Difficulties to the engaging Them in the Service again, after Christmas; till which Time only they enlisted. If They should be so embarrassed, our Generals will have Intelligence of it, & should be enabled to avail Themselves of it. You see, I consider a decisive Action against Washington, as a *sine qua non* in this War: everything I know, or can hear, of America proves the Necessity of it. It is not for Me to ascertain the Number of Troops that may be necessary for this: all I can say is, there should be enough to ensure Victory. If, after This, any considerable Number can be spared, good Service, wou'd seem, might be done by Divisions elsewhere. If you can bear with the Tediousness of the Disquisition, I

will, if you please take a short View of the present State of all the Colonies from New York downwards, giving my Opinion, as we go along, what Effect any military Operations are likely to have in Them.

New York, the City, I mean, is peculiarly fitted both by its Situation & the Sentiments of the People, to be made a Place of Arms. Not less than 10,000 Men shou'd be sent thither. If, they embarque in the Winter, They may expect a tempestuous Passage; &, of course, will require Rest & Refreshment after Landing. They are more sure of These in New York than any where else. Armed Vessels can go up to Albany, &, with infinite Ease, cut off all Communication between the Northern & Southern Governments. This will be a most essential Service. If possessed of the Passes, they may go still farther back in Batteaus, should it be found necessary. And, possess'd of so large an Extent of Country, all on the Banks of a fine River, no Doubt, They will be well supply'd with Provisions. But the Interruption of all Intercourse between the united Colonies is an Advantage that can hardly be purchased too dear. And, it is most certainly practieable. The King's Troops too will find more Friends & assistance in that Government, than in any other: in Truth, I cannot but think, They have some Reason to complain of the Neglect of Government. They have long solieited Protection, which, had it been granted, I am confident a respectable Number of Loyalists wou'd have declar'd Themselves. There is no saying what a happy Effect This would have had all over America: I fear, it is now too late, for This. The Men of chief Note have, in general, been driven away, both from thence & every where else. Yet, the latest Advices still speak honourably of the Zeal of large Numbers: & 'twere a Pity so good a Spirit shou'd not be cherished. If there be one, among the confederated Colonies, that could yet, without Force be brought baek to Allegiance, it is New York: at any Rate, the Strength of Government shou'd first be try'd there. Their Example wou'd have more Force than better Motives in determining others;

as, to try elsewhere, & fail, might defeat the Attempt everywhere. Five thousand Men, stationed in New York, so supported as, I am confident, They would there be, & with the Assistance of the armed Vessels on the River, I consider as fully sufficient to resist every military Effort of every Government to the Southward of it.

It is difficult to speak of the prevailing Sentiments of the People of Pennsylvania. They seem desirous to serve two Masters, valuing themselves on this, that they have so very dexterously managed Matters as equally to have avoided the Imputation of Toryism, & any overt Act of Treason. Were They really in Earnest, They, doubtless, have Men to spare: but you will judge of their Eagerness for War, by this, that, maugre all the Ordinances of their Lords, They have not yet rais'd a single Minute Man. And, I think I am pretty positive, that none will be rais'd either there or in the more Southern Governments. I foresee little Good that can be done by any military Exertions there: unless Recruits & Provisions were to be drawn from Them, and They will be more easily got in the adjoining Provinces. They shou'd, however, be well watch'd & kept in constant Fear by the Navy: not that I think it wou'd answer any good Purpose to destroy Philadelphia, which They affect to dread; tho' it might, notwithstanding their Booms & one gunn'd Gondolas, easily be laid under Contribution which it deserves.

In the Aggregate of American Strength, the two Carolinas, Virginia & Maryland cannot fairly be reckon'd as making any Part: it is well, if They are equal to their own internal Enemy. How far it may be prudent to keep their Fears perpetually awake, either by Apprehensions of having their Slaves armed against Them, or their savage Neighbours let loose on their Frontiers, Circumstances must determine: the actually embodying them is, however, an Expedient which, were Humanity out of the Question, sound Policy wou'd reprobate. They resemble the Elephants in the Armies of old: they may, it is true, exceedingly annoy your Enemy, but you have

no Security that, even in the Moment of Victory, They will not turn on yourselves. About fifteen years ago, by order of Government, the Men able to bear Arms in Maryland were numbered, & amounted to 15,000. I cannot, from Memory, say how many there may be in Virginia, & the Carolinas; but, having liv'd fifteen Years & upwards in the two former Provinces, I think I may venture, with some Authority, to promise You, that, unless sought for in their Woods & Fastnesses, They never will seek regular Troops in a hostile Way. I mean not, by this, to reflect on their Courage; thinking, with Them, that it is as little their Interest, as their Inclination, to come to Blows. As to their Arming, & all their boasted Pomp of War; I look upon it as a mere Braveoe, intended only to alarm & intimidate England. At any Rate, however, it would be ill Policy to carry War amongst them: for, in the first Place, they never will come to an Engagement, but, in their own Way, in Woods & behind Trees; & shou'd They be defeated again & again, the only Consequence will be, that They will retreat out of Reach: & return to inflict Vengeance on any such as, under Protection of the Soldiery, may have avow'd their Loyalty, whenever that Protection shall be withdrawn. These Colonies, beyond all Question, are most easily to be subdued by Embargos on their Trade, the Distress this will bring on Them will exceed Those of any others, & They are the least able to bear Them. I dread to think what will become of my own poor Slaves, next Winter. But, besides the Slaves the two Tobacco Colonies have, in their very Bowels, another Enemy, not a little to be dreaded: I mean their white Servants. The Case of this Class of Men is singular. They are decoyed from hence by romantic Promises, &, on their landing in America, are sold for their Passages; and for three, four or five years, are, to all Intents & Purposes, Slaves. It appears to me to be worth while to send Troops thither, if for no other Purpose than the enlisting of these Men whom, I cannot but think peculiarly fit for the American Service. They will bring with Them an ill Humour & Prejudice against the

Country which it will not be unuseful to have propagated amongst those with whom they may be incorporated; They have some Knowledge of the country, the Manners, & Mode of living of the People; &, above all, They have been seasoned to the Climate. How many of Them may be had, which is a very necessary Enquiry, I am almost afraid to guess, confident of this only, that there is not one in ten, who will not enlist if He can. A Gentleman of Baltimore, not addicted to random Declarations, is positive, that five hundred may be got in that Town, & its Environs: it is certain, the richest Harvest of Them may be gleaned there, at Elk-Ridge, the Iron Works & Annapolis. If, haply, this should be thought an object deserving Attention, I shall hardly need to say, that it will require some Address & Management: as, in this & every Thing else, the Commander may lay it to his Account to meet with every Difficulty which a peculiar Shrewdness & Subtlety can throw in his Way. Parties should be detached, at one & the same Time, in armed Vessels to the various Towns at the Heads of the Rivers in Pennsylvania, Maryland & Virginia: with Instructions to have Notice spread, if possible, to the back Settlements, where most of these People have been carried. If any Natives of Consideration enter into the Service, which they should be tempted to do, they may greatly facilitate this measure: for, sanguine as I am in recommending it, it is but fair that I apprise You of the Difficulties that will Attend it. No man, whether Native or Foreigner, Bond or Free, will be permitted to join the Regulars, but by Stealth: this, however, will not prevent their attempting it; Many have already run away from their Masters in Maryland, with the Hope of joining the King's Army in Boston & I doubt not but some have succeeded. 7

Heretofore, Virginia was distinguished for her firm Attachment both to Church & State: They still profess the same Principles, & many do hold them, however incompatible with their present Practice. The chief Abettors of Violence among Them are young men of Good Parts, but spoil'd by a strange,

imperfect, desultory kind of Education which has crept into Fashion all over America. Some of the northern Academies, which, in my Wrath, I can scarce forbear calling Seminaries of Sedition, led the Way; & like other Plagues, it soon spread. With Respect to the sending of Troops thither, what I have said of Maryland applys equally to Virginia: at present, They can be serviceable only in the Way above-mentioned, & in foraging. All these three Provinces are every where pervious to Shipping; all abound in Grain, Stocks, & Herds, all on the Banks of Rivers, or Islands. It cannot be then, one would think, but that in such a Country, Descents may be made to some Purpose.

North Carolina is, in general, the poorest Country on the Continent, Nova Scotia excepted, & one of the Floridas. With a few very honourable Exceptions, much the same Character may be given of the People, the Bulk of them have been Renegades from the other Colonies. They are just emerging into Notice & Consideration; but have hitherto, I think, distinguished Themselves only by an Insurrection about four Years ago. Early in these Confusions, some of the Counties there made a very gallant stand against Congressional Tyranny; but, for Want of Support, like many others, I imagine, They soon fell off: tho' I was told, I remember, not many Months before I left America, that Thousands would still repair to the royal Standard, could They but see it erected. I fear, the opportunity for this has been suffered to elapse; & a Gentleman, just arrived, from thence, confirms Me in the opinion. In Truth, I know not well how, under the present circumstances, even the most Loyal could declare Themselves. They live dispersed, &, of course, can have no collective Strength; They must therefore fall an easy Prey to the Committees, & the Independent Companies, who, on the first appearance of a Suspicion only of their Defection, as it would be called, wou'd be sure to fall on Them: and, I beg Leave to ask how any Armament cou'd give Assurances of Protection to their Persons, when, perhaps, in a few Weeks, they might be ordered away,



or to their Properties, in the interior Parts of the country. On the whole, tho' persuaded that there are in all these Governments a respectable Number of People, adverse to the Measures now pursuing there, yet, anxious as I am not to misinform or mislead You, I dare not flatter You with the Hope that Many wou'd step forth, in the Cause of the Constitution, even tho' They had Troops there.

Of South Carolina I know nothing from my own Observation, having never been in it. In the Nature of Things, however, it must be weak; but, were it otherwise, shou'd the Plan I spoke of respecting N. York, be adopted, I see not how either They, or any others cou'd possibly furnish Men to the Northern Army: and it will exceed any Ideas I can form even of American Madness, for them to think of forming one in the South.

It fell not within my Province to speak of the Navy; yet, if I guess aright, the War carried on by the Ships, especially in the South, will not be the least efficacious. The Seizures that probably will be made from the Americans Themselves, promise to be well calculated for the Purpose of scouring their Rivers & Creeks; a Service, in which it will be as proper to avoid giving any personal Insults, or offering any personal avoidable Injuries to unarm'd & unoffending Colonists, as it will, to be active, vigilant, firm, & determined.

All depends on the Issue of the first general Action: not to be thoroughly & totally defeated may again have the Effect of a Victory: and so not only tempt the Country at large still to go on with the War, but actually do, what nothing else could, that is, make Soldiers of their Men. But, I augur better things; & God forbid, I should be mistaken! I know Washington well, & can say of him what I can of few of his Compeers, that I believe Him to be an honest Man. In the military Line, it is not possible, his Merit can be considerable: He will, however, atone for many Demerits by the extraordinary Coolness & Caution, which distinguish his Character. With but very little personal Experience, & still less Reading, a thousand Difficulties must daily occur to Him. He should be ply'd

with these; I mean, He should be perplexed & confounded with Stratagems. In a regular Action, He may, by his Steadiness & extreme Care, acquit himself well; but against the Manœuvres of Art, I am satisfied, He is defenceless.

Unwilling to leave any Enquiry unsatisfied, which I cou'd suppose you likely to make, I am sorry to find what a Task I have imposed on You: but, I am not afraid to trust to your Candor to excuse this, as well as its other Demerits, to which, however, I will not add, by teizing You with Apologies.

I am,

with infinite Regard & attention,

Sir,

Your most obedt. & faithful Servant,

Jona'n Boucher.

P. S. I have mentioned 10,000 men as necessary for N. York, only from an Apprehension that Wooster & his trowser'd Ragamuffins might, possibly, muster up Spirits enough to attack a smaller Number, ere They cou'd get any Works erected. When This is done, They may be draughted out on Parties to the South. The considerable Towns should always be fix'd on; & in these, they must instantly publish fair, full & liberal Manifestoes, promising all loyal & good Subjects, a free Press, free Enquiry, & free Trade. To this last especially they should, by all means, be invited; &, if the next Campaign be but tolerably successful, I think, they will not be invited in vain. News-Papers every where greatly bias the Multitude, in America altogether. When the King's Arms shall have acquir'd same Eclat in N. Engld., which I trust will soon be the Case, perhaps N. York will be found to be the best Station for the main Army.

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## LAND NOTES, 1634-1655.

(Continued from p. 192.)

1° July. War<sup>t</sup> to lay out 500 Acres of land for Mr Tho: Hatton at Wicokomico Point where ffr Poesey or Geo: Ackricke shall direct.

[p. 348] 12 Aug. John Courts demandeth 200 Acres of land due to him in respect of the transportacōn of Margaret his nowe wife whose time of service hee bought of Barnaby Jackson and of Joseph Letton his servant in Anno 1649.

Warrant to lay out for John Courts two hundred Acres of land vppon Wicocomico River in John Hatches Neck. Mr Richard Browne assigneth over to Thomas dynyard his heires & Assignes One Hundred Acres of land due to him for his owne and his wifes transportacōn into this Province as appeares vppon Record. Witnes his hand this 15<sup>th</sup> day August 1650.

15° August. Thomas dymard demandeth 50 Acres of land for his time of service pformed in this Province to Mr Neale and 100 Acres by Assignem<sup>t</sup> from Mr Richard Browne.

War<sup>t</sup> to lay out one hundred and fifty Acres for Thomas dynyard on the west side of St Clements Bay.

15° Aug. Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay for Mr Richard Browne one hundred Acres of land on the west side of St Clements Bay or on the East side of Wicocomico River.

15° Aug. St James Lindsey demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province about three yeares since and fifty Acres for his time of service pformed in this Province to Mr Thomas Pursell.

15° Aug. Willm Newgent gent demandeth 200 Acres of land for transporting himself and Henry Moore his servant into this Province about January 1649.

Warrant to lay out 350 Acres to Mr Willm Newgent and Srjeant James Lindsey vpon the north of Patomeck or the south side of Patuxent River.

17<sup>o</sup> August. Mr ffrancis Brookes demandeth 100 Acres of land due to him for his owne transportacōn about 14 yeares since and 100 more for transporting John King his Man servant at the same tyme and 200 Acres for transporting Tho: Rowney and W<sup>m</sup> Snipe 2 other of his menservants about 12 yeares since.

Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out for Mr ffrancis Brookes 400 Acres of land vppon or neere Wicocomico River.

17<sup>o</sup> Aug. Roger Harris demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province this p<sup>e</sup>sent yeare 1650.

War<sup>t</sup> to lay out for Roger Harris 100 Acres of land vppon or neere Wicokomico River.

9<sup>o</sup> April 1650. Hannah the wife of Hugh Lee of Checacone demandeth 800 Acres of land within this Province being Administratrix of Robert Hewett her former husband for the transportacōn of these persons hereafter named into this Province many yeares hence viz. Robt Hewit & her the said Hanna his then wife Eliz: Phillipps Henry Bellamy Henry Wood Jonas Perkins Eliz: Clothworthy davy Aderift & Henry Cartwright.

[p. 350] Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out eight hundred Acres of land to Hugh Lee & Hanna his wife vppon the westernne shoare of Cheseopeack Bay over against Kent or thereabouts.

These are to certify all men whom it may concerne that Mathew Rhodon of the Isle of Kent in the Province of Maryland Planter hath served his ful tyme of service due by Covenant with W<sup>m</sup> Cloberry & Company of London merchants Witness my hand this 28<sup>th</sup> of October 1639.

Leo: Calvert.

Hanna the Wife of Hugh Lee of Checakone in Virg maketh oath that Mathew Rhodon her sonne in Lawe did about seaven

yeares since being a ffreeman transport<sup>t</sup> himself into this Province of Maryland and dwelt here for about a yeare with ffrancis Gray where hee made one Cropp And shee further deposeth that shee is very confident the said Rhodon nor any other in his right never tooke vpp any land within this Province.

9° April 1650. Mathewe Rhodan demandeth 100 Acres of land for his owne transportacōn into this Province seaven yeares since and 100 more as servant to Governor Calvert. Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out 200 Acres for Mathewe Rhodon on the Westerne shoare of Cheseopeack Bay over ag<sup>t</sup> Kent or thereabouts.

9° April 1650. James Cloughton demandeth 750 Acres of land for the transportacōn of these persons followeing into this Province about 9 or 10 yeares since viz: James Cloughton thelder and Jane his wife. himself theire sonne. Andrew Barshawe theire Mate Humfry flulford John Powell Richard Pynner and Nichās Porter Menservants.

James Cloughton the yonger maketh oath that the abouenamed James Cloughton the elder and Jane his wife this depon<sup>ts</sup> ffather & Mother being dead the right of land for transportacōn of the persons aboue named doth as hee conceiveth belong to this depon<sup>t</sup> being theire eldest sonne And that there never was as yet soe farr as this depon<sup>t</sup> ever knewe or heard of any land taken vpp within this Province of Maryland in right of any the said persons. Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out for James Cloughton 750 Acres vppon the westerne shoare of Cheseopeack Bay over ag<sup>t</sup> Kent or thereabouts.

9° Apr. Georg Crouch demandeth 200 Acres of land viz: 100 Acres for his owne transportacōn about 10 yeares since 50 Acres in right of his wife who was servant to Richard Howbyn of Kent and 50 Acres more for transportacōn of Mary his daughter since that tyme.

Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out 200 Acres of land for Georg Crouch vppon the westerne shoare of Cheseopeack Bay over ag<sup>t</sup> Kent or thereabouts.

18 Aug. ffrancis Vandan demandeth 50 Acres of land due for his time of service pformed to Cap<sup>t</sup> Tho: Cornwalleyes

100 Acres in respect of one W<sup>m</sup> the Scott a Manservant by him bought of Robert Smith and 50 Acres in right of his wife who was servant to Thomas Greene Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Warrant to lay out 200 Acres for Francis Vanenden at the Head of Machams Creeke extending it west towards Pyne hill River on the south side of Patuxent River.

22<sup>o</sup> Aug. M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Mathewes demandeth one thousand Acres of land for transportacōn of himself and foure men servants into this Province the fourth yeare after the seating of the Province viz. John Macham, Robert Kedger, Phillipp Spurr and Richard Betham according to his Lopps second Condiçōns of Plantacōn. And 100 Acres in right of his wife who transported herself into this Province about seaven yeares since.

22<sup>o</sup> Aug. M<sup>r</sup> Richard Willan demandeth 100 Acres of land for his owne transportacōn into this Province about 12 yeares since, and 100 Acres of land more for transporting himself againe into this Province about 4 yeares since in company with Leonard Calvert Esq<sup>r</sup> the late Governor and as an Assistant to him for the regayning of the Province.

29 Aug. War<sup>t</sup> to lay out for Owen James 100 Acres of land lyeing betweene the land heretofore M<sup>r</sup> Westons & the first branch of the Herring Creeke vppon the Path leading to Newtowne.

30 Aug. Tho: Harris demandeth 300 Acres of land for transportacōn of himself his wife and John Hamlington his servant into this Province this p<sup>e</sup>sent yeare.

Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out for Thomas Harris 300 Acres of land vppon Patomeck River or some branch or Creeke thereof.

30 Aug. Edward Bowles demandeth 500 Acres of land for transportacōn of himself his wife and Willm & Joane Bowles his children and John Norman his servant into this Province this p<sup>e</sup>sent yeare.

Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out for Edward Bowles 400 Acres of land on Patomeck River or some branch or Creeke thereof.

9 Sept. Walter Beane demandeth 300 Acres of land viz. 100 Acres by Assignem<sup>t</sup> from Raphe Beane to him of soe much land for transportacōn of one Raphe Lowe the last yeare 100 Acres for transportacōn of Richard Peirce a Manservant 1649, 100 for transportacōn of his wife 1648.

Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out 300 Acres of land for Walter Beane adioyning to the land lately by himself bought of ffrancis Poesey vppon the west side of Wicokomico River.

9 Sept. John Slingsby demandeth 100 Acres of land for his owne Transportacōn about fower yeares since.

Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out 100 Acres of land for John Slingsby on the west side of Wicokomico River Joyning to Walter Beanes land there bought of ffrancis Poesey.

11 Sept. Nichās Banister demandeth 200 Acres of land for transportacōn of himself and his wife into this Province two yeares since.

Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out 200 Acres of land for Nichās Banister vppon the next Creeke about John Hatches land vppon the west side of Wicokomico River or at Wicokomico Point &c.

11<sup>o</sup> Sept. Stanhop Roberts demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province about 5 yeares since.

Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out 100 Acres for Stanhop Roberts vpon drapers Necke on the westernne Shoare of the Bay of Cheseopeack betweene Patomeck & Patuxent Rivers.

Be it knownc to all men by these p<sup>e</sup>sents that I M<sup>r</sup> Benjamin Gill mee my heires Administrators or Assignes doe acknowledg to haue bargained and sould to ffrancis Poesey and John Bolane theire heires Exec<sup>rs</sup>, Adm<sup>rs</sup> or Assignes one dividnt or parcell of land to the value of two thousand Acres the w<sup>ch</sup> land was called by the name of Rakepakobe The w<sup>ch</sup> dividnt of land the aforesaid M<sup>r</sup> Gill did warrant and mainetaine to the aforesaid ffrancis Poesey and John Bolane theire heires or Assignes from any person or persons whatsoever or from all claymes that can anywayes bee p<sup>e</sup>tended in lawe from this p<sup>e</sup>sent twentieth sixth of August 1650 to the end of the World

as Witnes my hand this p<sup>e</sup>sent twenty sixth of August 1650.  
Signed and sealed in the p<sup>e</sup>sence of Benjamin Gill.

Robert Robins, Thomas Harris,

Edward Bowles, his mark.

13<sup>o</sup> Sept. Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out 200 hundred Acres of land for francis Vanenden at the place where Matapania House was formerly built ioyning vppon Thomas Warr's land there on the South side of Patuxent River.

19 Sept. Joseph Cadle demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province about foure yeares since & 100 more for his owne transport about 8 yeares since.

Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out 300 Acres for Joseph Cadle vppon the northwest side of Bretton Bay vppon the Long Neck there neere vnto the nowe dwelling house of the said Joseph.

19<sup>o</sup> Sept. Thomas Gerrard Esq<sup>r</sup> demandeth 2100 Acres of land for transporting into this Province before the yeare 1648 these men and women servants viz. Jowell Gibbes, Nathaniell Jones, Richard Sabell, Mathias Bryan, James Walker, John Goore, Robert Beard, Cornelius Cannady, Willm Empson, Willm Jones all in one yeare. Anne Knowles and Mary Brasse, being 2000 Acres for 10 menservants and 100 Acres for two women servants according to his LoPPs third Condiçōns of plantacōn.

Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out 2100 Acres of land for Mr Gerrard adioyning to his owne land at Matapania.

19 Sept. Thomas Gerrard demandeth 2000 Acres of land for transporting himself his wife and five children into this Province this p<sup>e</sup>sent yeare as also Mr Austen Hull eight menservants and foure women servants viz. Justinian, Susan, ffrances, Temprance & Elizabeth his children. John Gouldsmith, John Piper, Humfry Chapman, Geo: Symons, Robert Holmes, Georg Bancks, Tho: Tongue and John Knott menservants. Margaret Armestrong, Susan flagel, Sara fidell women servants 10 ffebr 1650. Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out for Thomas Gerrard Esq<sup>r</sup> 2000 Acres of land vppon Patomeck or Wicokomico Rivers



or some Branch or Creeke thereof not formerly laid out or reserved by the Governors appointm<sup>t</sup> for any other in some place or places there soe as it bee not lesse then 500 Acres in any one place.

[p. 353] 23° Sept. Luke Gardiner demandeth 500 Acres of land by Assignem<sup>t</sup> from ffancis Gray and 100 Acres more for transportacōn of Mary Toogood his servant into this Province about xpmas last.

23° Sept. Guest's land is returned to himself againe.

23° Sept. Willm Johnson demandeth 300 Acres of land by Assignem<sup>t</sup> from Walter Guest and 100 more for his owne transportacōn into this Province Anno 1646.

23 Sept. Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out one thousand Acres of land for Willm Johnson and Luke Gardiner at the Head of Brettons Bay or vpon Patomeck River or some branch or Creeke.

24° Sept. John Medley demandeth 450 Acres of land for transportacōn of Lancelott Sleepe fower yeares since. Richard West two yeares since Rowland Mace about seaven yeares since W<sup>m</sup> Elliott 10 yeares since his servants and 100 Acres in right of his wife for her transportacōn.

Warrant to lay out 300 Acres of land for John Medley vppon Patomeck River or some branch or Creeke thereof.

24° Sept. John Thimbleby and Willm Browne demand 300 Acres of land viz. 100 Acres for theire service in this Province and 200 Acres for transportacōn of two menservants viz: John Perfitt about seaven yeares since and John Lovy two yeares since in this province.

Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out 300 Acres of land for John Thimbleby and Willm Browne vppon Patomeck River or some branch or Creeke thereof.

23° Sept. Mr Brittane I pray bee very sedulous in getting a warr<sup>t</sup> for my land 500 Acres, and when you haue it I pray give it to Luke Gardiner to whom I haue sould it, Good Sir faile not.

Sept the 12<sup>th</sup> 1650. Yo<sup>r</sup> friend to serve ffancis Gray.

23° Sept. Richard Bennett demandeth 100 Acres of land due to John Hollis deceased who transported himself into this Province about 9 yeares since and claymeth the same as greatest Creditor as appeares by Lrēs of Admiracōn granted to him in Virginia of the decedents estate.

Warrant to lay out for Rich: Bennett 100 Acres of land vpon Patomeck River or some branch or Creeke thereof.

28 Sept. John Ward demands 100 Acres for transporting himself into this Province 3 yeares since war<sup>t</sup> to lay out 100 Acres for John Ward.

29° Sept. Warrant to lay out 200 Acres for Cap<sup>t</sup> John Price ioyninge vppon the land of his owne plantacōn where hee nowe lives.

29 Sept. Mr John Wade Chirurgion demandeth 100 Acres for transporting himself and 50 Acres for transporting Anne Smith his Maidservant into this Province in Anno 1648. Warrant to lay out for Mr John Wade 150 Acres vppon Patomeck River or some branch or Creeke thereof.

1° Oct. Thomas Michell demandeth 300 Acres of land for transporting himself his wife and two Children into this Province in the yeare 1648.

28 Sept. Francis Pope demandeth 100 Acres of land for transportacōn of his wife into this Province 1649.

Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out 100 Acres vppon a branch of Creeke where Willm Hungerfords land lies on the north side of Patomeck River or elsewhere.

28 Sept. Robert Robins demandeth 400 Acres of land viz. 250 by titles appearing vppon Record and 150 by Assignm<sup>t</sup> from Francis Poesey vppon Record.

Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out for Robert Robins 400 Acres of land vppon Patomeck River on the further side of Weare Creeke from Mr Neales plantacōn and on the north side of the Island Creeke or elsewhere.

28° Sept. War<sup>t</sup> to lay out 100 Acres of land for M<sup>r</sup> Rich Browne vpon Patomeck River or some branch or Creeke thereof. [p. 354] Henry Cartwright of Chicakone in Virginia heretofore servant to the above named Robert Hewett deceased, maketh oath that his said Maister did transport all the before named psons into this Province of Maryland or brought them there (as hee hath heard) and that for ought this depon<sup>t</sup> ever knewe or heard of there was never any land hitherto taken vpp within this Province in any of theire rights.

[p. 366] I Raphe Beane doe assigne all my title & interest of my land due to me by my Servant Raphe Lowe vnto my Brother Walter Beane Witnes my hand this 9<sup>th</sup> of September 1650.

The marke of Raphe Beane.

ffrancis Poesey by Assignem<sup>t</sup> vnder his hand dated 7° Sept. 1650 & testified by david Prichard assigneth to Robert Robins 150 Acres of land for w<sup>ch</sup> hee had a warrant.

Oct. 11<sup>th</sup> 1650. Jane the wife of Henry Brookes at the request of Willm Lewis saith vpon oath that in a bargaine with her former Husband david Wickliffe made with Cap<sup>t</sup> Cornewallis there was due to her said Husband 200 Acres of land to be taken vpp within the said Cap<sup>t</sup> Cornewallies dividnt The right of which said 200 Acres this depon<sup>t</sup> saith was given by her said former husband to L<sup>t</sup> Willm Lewis And further she saith not.

Jane Brooke.

Oct. 11<sup>th</sup> 1650. Richard Cole at the request of Willm Lewis saith that about 12 yeares since in a Bargaine w<sup>ch</sup> david Wickliffe made with Cap<sup>t</sup> Thomas Cornewallis there was due from the s<sup>d</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> vnto the said david 200 Acres of land, w<sup>ch</sup> hee was to take vpp within his dividnt in S<sup>t</sup> Ingoes Creeke And further saith not.

Rich: Cole.

9° Sept. ffrancis Martin demandeth 700 Acres of land for transporting himself, his wife, Willm Lodow and ffrancis his children, and Tho: Waters & Georg his servants into this Province Anno 1649.

[p. 367] 1<sup>o</sup> oct. W<sup>m</sup> Tarver demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province this p<sup>e</sup>sent yeare.

Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out for Willm Tarver 100 Acres of land vppon a Branch on the north side of Thomas Petites Creeke vppon Patomeck River.

10 Oct. M<sup>r</sup> Willm Wilkinson clerke demandeth 900 Acres of land for transportacōn of himself, his wife, Mary, Rebecca and Elizabeth Wilkinson his daughters and Elizabeth Budden her daughter, Willm Warren and Robert Cornish 2 menservants and Anne Stevens a woman servant into this Province this p<sup>e</sup>sent yeare 1650.

Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out 900 Acres of land for M<sup>r</sup> Wilkinson vppon Patuxent River or elsewhere within this Province.

10 Oct. Arthur Turnor demandeth 300 Acres of land for transportacōn of himself, his wife and Joseph Edwards his servant into this Province the last yeare.

Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out 300 Acres for Arthur Turnor vppon Patuxent River or elsewhere within this Province.

28 Sept. Nathaniell Pope demandeth 700 Acres of land for transportacōn of himself, his wife, Samuel Raruth, Thomas Baker, Edward Came, Bartholmew Slaughter and John Steven menservants into this Province before the yeare 1648.

Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out for M<sup>r</sup> Nathaniell Pope 700 Acres of land vppon Patomeck River or some branch or Creeke thereof.

28 Sept. Thomas Sturman demandeth 650 Acres of land for transportacōn of himself, his wife, Anne and Elizabeth his daughters, John Sturman his sonne and Georg Watts, and Thomas Simonds his menservants about 10 yeares since and John Sturmans wife about 2 yeares since into this Province.

Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out for Thomas Sturman 650 Acres of land vppon Patuxent River or elsewhere within this Province r 1<sup>o</sup> ffebr. Thomas Pasmore by Assignem<sup>t</sup> vnder his hand dated ——— assigneth to John Sturman 300 Acres of land for w<sup>ch</sup> hee had a warrant.

10 Oct. John Sturman demandeth 300 Acres of land due to him by Assignem<sup>t</sup> from Tho. Pasmore.

Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out for John Sturman 300 Acres of land vppon Patomeck River or some branch or Creeke thereof.

Knowe ye that wee for & in consideracōn that L<sup>t</sup> Willm Lewis of our said Province of Maryland gent hath 2000 Acres of land due to him in o<sup>r</sup> said Province as appears vppon Record doe give grant & enfeoffe vnto the said L<sup>t</sup> Willm Lewis his heires & Assignes All that parcell of land &c (put Certiff<sup>t</sup> fol 294)

8 Sept. Luke Gardiner demandeth 100 Acres of land for transporting himself into this Province of Virginia in the yeare 1647 and desireth that Sacawaykitt being the Plantacōn w<sup>ch</sup> was his ffathers may bee granted to him vppon this Title.

12<sup>o</sup> Oct. Mr Willm Nuogent demandeth 100 Acres of land for transportacōn of Henry Moore his servant into this Province in Anno 1649.

16<sup>o</sup> Sept. Warrant to lay out 100 Acres of land for M<sup>r</sup> Newgent Joyning vpon the land by him bought lately of W<sup>m</sup> Assiter in the Mouth of Brettons Bay.

A wart issued to the Surveyor to lay out 200 Acres or some greater or lesser quantity of land at Chingomuxon for M<sup>r</sup> Tho: Hatton.

16<sup>o</sup> Sept. M<sup>r</sup> John Metcalf demands 800 Acres of land for transportacōn of himself & John Robinson his servant into this Province in July last was 15 yeares.

Warr<sup>t</sup> to lay out for Jo: Metcalf 800 Acres of land at Chingomuxon Neck on the north side of Patomeck River.

18 Oct. War<sup>t</sup> to lay out for Tho: Greene Esq<sup>r</sup> two thousand five hundred vpon Chinomuxon Creeke in some place there or on this side not formerly taken vpp.

18 Oct. War<sup>t</sup> to lay out for Tho: Greene esq<sup>r</sup> 300 Acres betweene Crany Creeke & Plumme point on the west side of St George River.

Grant of a Manno<sup>r</sup> To Tho: Mathews gent<sup>h</sup>.

Knowe yee That whereas Thomas Mathews of o<sup>r</sup> prouince of Maryland gent<sup>n</sup> hath assigned him fflowre Thousand Acres of Land from Thomas Copley Esq<sup>r</sup> who transported Ten able men servants at his owne charge into our s<sup>d</sup> prouince in the yeare 1633, to plant & inhabite there, doe giue, graunt, cufeoffe & confirme, unto the s<sup>d</sup> Thomas Mathews All th<sup>t</sup> parcell of fforrest Land, lying on the North side of Patowmeck Ryuer neere vnto a Creeke formerly called Portobacco Creeke, But now St Thomas Creeke (ut supra Page 293). . . . And wee doe by these p<sup>nts</sup> will & appoynt th<sup>t</sup> the s<sup>d</sup> recited Parcell of Land, shall from henceforth bee one entire manno<sup>r</sup> & bee called by the name of St. Thomas Manno<sup>n</sup>. That hee may haue, hold, use & enioy w<sup>th</sup> in the s<sup>d</sup> Manno<sup>r</sup> a Cou<sup>r</sup>t Leet, & Cou<sup>r</sup>t Baron, w<sup>th</sup> all things to the s<sup>d</sup> Coe<sup>r</sup>ts, or eyther of them belonging, by the Law or custome of England. And to his & their owne use to haue & receiue all & singular issues, fines, amercem<sup>ts</sup>, profitts, & perquisitts whatsoever, w<sup>ch</sup> hereafter shall or may arise, or come, by reason of the s<sup>d</sup> Cou<sup>r</sup>ts, or eyther of them. . . . Gyuen under o<sup>r</sup> great Seale of o<sup>r</sup> prouince, this 25 of Octob<sup>r</sup> in the 19 yeare of o<sup>r</sup> Dominion ouer o<sup>r</sup> s<sup>d</sup> prouince of Maryland. Anoq. Dni 1649.

vlt Oct. War<sup>t</sup> to lay out for L<sup>t</sup> Nicholas Gwither 250 Acres vppon Chingomuxon Creeke in some place here not formerly taken vpp.

October 22<sup>o</sup> 1650. Laid out for John Hatch planter a parcell of land lyeing on the west side of Wicokomico River on the south side of a Creeke called Hatches Creeke laid out for one hundred Acres more or lesse. Laid out more for John Hatch on the North side of Hatches Creeke in Wicokomico River a parcell of land begining at the Mouth of

the Creeke and running north by the River side and nowe laid out for Two hundred and fifty Acres more or lesse.

Octob. 23. 1650. Laid out for John Courts planter a parcell of Land lyeing on the West side of Wicokomico River begining neere a Marsh called Courts Marsh, conteyning and nowe laid out for two hundred Acres more or lesse.

Octob. 25. 1650. Laid out for ffrancis Pope planter a parcell of land lyeing neere the Head of a marshy Branch of Mr Neales back Creeke called Popes Branch. . . . Con-teyning and nowe laid out for One hundred Acres more or lesse.

[p. 375] October 2<sup>do</sup> 1650. Layd out for Walter Beane Planter a parcell of land lyeing on the West side of Wicokomico River beginning neere the Mouth of a Creeke in the said River called Hatches Creeke, . . . nowe layd out for Seaven hundred Acres more or lesse.

October 22<sup>d</sup>. 1650. Laid out for John Slingsby planter a parcell of land lyeing neere the head of Poeseyes Creeke . . . laid out for One hundred Acres more or lesse.

Novemb 4<sup>th</sup>. 1650. Laid out for Joseph Cadle planter a parcell of land lyeing on the north side of Brettones Bay neere a Creeke called Popler Creeke, . . . laid out for two hundred Acres.

October 5<sup>th</sup>. 1650. Laid out for Owen James planter a parcell of land lyeing neere the first Branch of the Herring Creeke. And bounding on the south side with the land formerly granted to Mr Tho: Weston . . . laid out for One hundred Acres more or lesse.

Novembr 2<sup>d</sup> 1650. Laid out for Willm Newgent gent a parcell of land lyeing neere the Newtowne called Huggins Necke Beginning at the Head of Lees Creeke . . . laid out for One hundred Acres more or lesse.

Octobr 2<sup>do</sup>. 1650. Laid out for Thomas Warr a parcell of land lyeing on the south side of Patuxent River called Machins Neck . . . laid out for fflower hundred Acres.

Oct 2<sup>o</sup>. 1650. Laid out for ffrancis Van-en-den a parcell of land lyeing on the southside of Patuxent River . . . laid out for Two hundred Acres more or lesse.

[p. 376] October 28<sup>th</sup>. 1650. Laid out for Thomas Hatton gent his Lo<sup>pp</sup>s Secretary of this Province a Tract of Land lyeing on the west side of Wicokomico River. Beginning at Wicokomico Point, followeing the River Northwest and to the Westward of the North . . . laid out for ffive hundred Acres.

October 6<sup>th</sup>. 1650. Laid out for Hugh Hopewell and Thomas White Planters a parcell of land lyeing on the South side of Patuxent River called Hogpen Neck.

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### VESTRY PROCEEDINGS, ST. ANN'S PARISH, ANNAPOLIS, MD.

(Continued from p. 168.)

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At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann<sup>l</sup> County on Tuesday the 5<sup>th</sup> day of June Anno Dom. 1733. Present. The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Mr Caleb Dorsey, Mr Amos Woodward Esq<sup>r</sup>, Mr Vachel Denton, Mr Ezekiel Gillis, Vestrymen, Mr John Smith, Church Warden.

Mess<sup>rs</sup> Vachel Denton & Ezekiel Gillis being formerly Chosen Vestrymen Appear this day and are Severally Qualified as such by Amos Woodward Esq<sup>r</sup> as the Law in such Case directs.

Mr John Smith being Chosen a Church Warden appears this day and is Qualified as such by Mr Woodward as the Law in such Cases directs.

The Register of this Vestry acquainting them that Pursuant



to their directions he has frequently requested Mr Zach<sup>r</sup> Maccubbin late sheriff of Ann<sup>l</sup> County to settle the Accounts now Lying open between him and the Vestry which Mr Maccubbin not having yet done & it being the proper Season of the year for Disposall of Tobacco, Resolved that the Register again apply to the said Maccubbin for his acc<sup>t</sup> & in case it be not in by the meeting of the next Vestry that this Vestry will take [p. 175] the proper measures to oblige him thereto and that a Copy of this entry be made and delivered to the said Maccubbin.

Mr Peter Porter produces to this Vestry the following account and prays allowance for the same.

1731

|  |    |       |
|--|----|-------|
| Dr The Vestry of Saint Ann's Parish                          | Cr | Tob.  |
| To making a back and floor to the Chapel . . .               |    | 100   |
| June 5 <sup>th</sup> 1733. To taking care of the Chappel and |    |       |
| Cleaning the same from the finishing thereof to this         |    |       |
| day . . . . .  |    | 300   |
|  |    | <hr/> |
| June 5 <sup>th</sup> Errors Excepted . . .                   |    | 400   |
| ⌘ Peter Porter.  |    |       |

Which account being Read is allowed and ordered by this Vestry that the Register draw an order on the sheriff of Ann Arundell County payable to the said Portor for the same—which order was drawn & delivered the said Portor accordingly.

This Vestry agree to Give Peter Portor two hundred pounds of Tobacco per annum to take Care of and Clean the Chappel of Ease, which the said Peter agrees to take and being present promises to do the same.

The Vestry adjourns till the third Tuesday of June Instant.

At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 19<sup>th</sup> day of June Anno Dom. 1733. Present. The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Amos Woodward, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Mr John Lawson, Mr Vachel Denton, Mr Ezekiel Gillis, Vestry-[p. 176] men. W<sup>m</sup> Munroe Produces to this Vestry the following account and prays allowance therefore Viz.

|                                  |                                   | £. | s.  | d.    |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|----|-----|-------|
| The Vestry of St Ann's Parish Dr |                                   |    |     |       |
| 1733 June 12.                    | To washing the Church Linnen      | .  | 1.. | 10..0 |
|                                  | For taking up and Laying Twenty   |    |     |       |
|                                  | Stones in the Church at Different |    |     |       |
|                                  | times and finding of Lime         | .  | 1.. | 0..0  |
|                                  |                                   |    |     | <hr/> |
|                                  | W <sup>m</sup> Munroe             | .  | 2.. | 1..0  |
|                                  |                                   |    |     | <hr/> |

Which Account being read is allowed and ordered that the Register draw an order on John Beale Esq<sup>r</sup> for the same. Which Order was drawn and delivered to the said Munroe accordingly.

Messrs. Brown and Coulter produce to the Vestry the following account and prays allowance thereof Viz.

|   |                                      | £.  | s.    | d.       |
|---|--------------------------------------|-----|-------|----------|
| The Gentlemen of the Vestry of St. Ann's Ann's Parish Dr <sup>s</sup> |                                      |     |       |          |
| 1732 Dec. 5 <sup>th</sup> .   | To 9 Ells fine holland by Mr Humph-  |     |       |          |
|   | reys at 9/ Ⓕ . . . . .               | 4.. | 1..-  |          |
|   | To 2 Ells Ditto for Ditto at 8/6 Ⓕ . | 0.. | 17..0 |          |
|   |                                      |     |       | <hr/>    |
|   |                                      |     |       | 4..18..0 |

June 19<sup>th</sup> 1733 Errors Excepted Ⓕ

Brown & Coulter.

Which being read is allowed (the said Linnen being for a Surplus) and ordered that the Register draw an order on Jn<sup>o</sup> Beale Esq<sup>r</sup> for the same which order was drawn and Delivered the said Brown & Coulter accordingly.

The Vestry adjourns till the first Tuesday of July next.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann<sup>l</sup> County on Tuesday July the 3<sup>d</sup> 1733. Were present. The Rev<sup>d</sup> John Humphreys, Rector. Mr Caleb Dorsey, Mr W<sup>m</sup> Cumming, Mr Vachel Denton, Mr Amos Woodward, Mr John Lawson, Vestrymen.

[p. 177] Mr<sup>s</sup> Susannah Jobson produces to this Vestry the following Account and prays an allowance thereof Viz.

|       |   |     |      |    |
|-------|---|-----|------|----|
| 1732  | The Vestry of St. Ann's Parish Dr           | £.  | s.   | d. |
|       | To making a Surplus for the minister . . .  | 1.. | 10.. | —  |
|       | To finding thread for making the same . . . | ..  | 6..  |    |
|       | To Washing the same . . . . .               | ..  | 3..  |    |
| <hr/> |   |     |      |    |
|       | Errors Excepted $\text{p}$ me . . .         | 1.. | 19.. | —  |
|       | Susanna Jobson.                             |     |      |    |

Which being read is allowed and ordered that the Reg<sup>r</sup> draw an order on M<sup>r</sup> John Beale payable to the said Susannah Jobson for the same. Which order was delivered the said Susannah accordingly. Ordered that the Reg<sup>r</sup> Draw an order on M<sup>r</sup> Mordicai Hamond for three thousand Eight hundred and Seven pounds of Tobacco payable to M<sup>r</sup> Zacharia Maccubbin late of Ann<sup>l</sup> County it being the ballance due to the said Zacharia from this Vestry.

The Vestry adjourns till Tuesday next. . . .

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann<sup>l</sup> County on Tuesday the second day of April Anno Dom. 1734. Present. The Rever<sup>d</sup> M<sup>r</sup> John Humphrey, Rector, M<sup>r</sup> Caleb Dorsey, M<sup>r</sup> Amos Woodward, M<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Cumming, M<sup>r</sup> Vachel Denton, M<sup>r</sup> Ezekiel Gillis, Vestrymen. Ordered that the Reg<sup>r</sup> draw an order on the sheriff of Ann<sup>l</sup> County for two hundred pounds of Tobacco payable to Peter Porter it being due unto him for his taking Care of the Chappel of Ease and Cleaning the same which order was drawn and delivered said Porter accordingly. It is Agreed this day between this Vestry and John Smith of the City of Annapolis Carpenter viz. That the said John Smith do shingle the Church in the City of Annapolis and that he find himself and men provisions during the time he is doing the same.

In Consideration whereof this Vestry agree to pay the said John Smith at the rate of Ten shillings per square for the same. . . .

The Vestry adjourn till Easter Monday next.

At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County on Easter Monday being the 15<sup>th</sup> day of April Anno Domini 1734. Were present The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr John Humphreys, Mr Caleb Dorsey, Mr Vachel Denton, Mr Ezekiel Gillis, Vestrymen.

Mess<sup>rs</sup> Thomas Worthington and Thomas Jobson are unanimously Chosen Vestrymen in the Room of Mr Dorsey & Mr Lawson and Mess<sup>rs</sup> Stephen Bordley and John Bullen are Chosen Church Wardens for the ensuing year and order'd that they have notice to appear next Vestry day to Qualify themselves accordingly. . . .

Mr Nicholas Maccubbin on behalf of his father Zach. Maccubbin produces the following account and prays allowance for the same.

| 1729. The Vestry of St. Ann's Parish.                             |  | Dr   |       |
|---|--|------|-------|
| To Philemon Lloyd Esq <sup>r</sup> in the Land office . . . .     |  | 507  |       |
| To your order to W <sup>m</sup> Munroe . . . .                    |  | 800  |       |
| To ditto to Peter Portor . . . .                                  |  | 625  |       |
| To ditto to Mr Philip Hammond . . . .                             |  | 7000 |       |
|   |  |      | <hr/> |
|   |  | 8932 |       |
|   |  |      | <hr/> |
| To y <sup>r</sup> order to W <sup>m</sup> Ghiselin . . . .        |  | 1000 |       |
| To my Commission on 1537 at 5 $\text{p}$ Cent. . . .              |  | 768  |       |
| To y <sup>r</sup> ord <sup>r</sup> to Mr John Worthington . . . . |  | 2000 |       |
|   |  |      | <hr/> |
|   |  | 3768 |       |
| To the Insolvencies in 1729 viz:                                  |  |      |       |
| Stephen Mason 4 Taxes at 19 $\text{p}$ poll . . . .               |  | 76   |       |
| Tho <sup>s</sup> . Duck 1 Ditto . . . .                           |  | 19   |       |
| John Clarke 2 ditto . . . .                                       |  | 38   |       |
| Sam <sup>l</sup> Murray 1 Ditto . . . .                           |  | 19   |       |
| John Haswell 2 Ditto . . . .                                      |  | 38   |       |
| Tho <sup>s</sup> Goodman 2 ditto . . . .                          |  | 38   |       |
|   |  |      | <hr/> |
| Sarah Barry 2 ditto . . . .                                       |  | 38   | 228   |

|                        |         |   |   |    |
|------------------------|---------|---|---|----|
| W <sup>m</sup> Wallis  | 1 ditto | . | . | 19 |
| Guye Meeke             | 4 ditto | . | . | 76 |
| Edw <sup>d</sup> Weeks | 1 ditto | . | . | 19 |
| Sarah Wallis           | 1 ditto | . | . | 19 |
| William Parson         | 1 ditto | . | . | 19 |

|                            |   |   |  |             |
|----------------------------|---|---|--|-------------|
| [p. 184]                   |   |   |  | 190         |
| Ballance due to the Vestry | . | . |  | 2253        |
|                            |   |   |  | <hr/> 15371 |

|   |          |    |   |             |
|---|----------|----|---|-------------|
| By 809 Taxables at 19   | ⌘ Contra | Cr |   |             |
| ⌘ poll  | .        | .  | . | 15371       |
| 1730  | Ditto    | Dr |   |             |
| To Michael Howard Esq <sup>r</sup>                            | .        | .  | . | 1200        |
| To Phil. Lloyd Esq <sup>r</sup> in prov <sup>ll</sup>         | .        | .  | . | 810         |
| To Sher <sup>s</sup> fees                                     | .        | .  | . | 80          |
| To my Com <sup>n</sup> on 20400 at 5 ⌘ Cent.                  | .        | .  | . | 1020        |
| To y <sup>r</sup> ord <sup>r</sup> to W <sup>m</sup> Ghiselin | .        | .  | . | 1000        |
| To ditto to Edm <sup>d</sup> Jenings Esq <sup>r</sup>         | .        | .  | . | 2400        |
| To ditto to Philip Hammond                                    | .        | .  | . | 12000       |
| To ditto to Peter Porter                                      | .        | .  | . | 952         |
|   |          |    |   | <hr/> 19462 |

Messrs. Brown and Coulter returns to this Vestry an order formerly drawn by this Vestry on M<sup>r</sup> John Beale for four [p. 189] pounds Eighteen shillings payable to them and alledged that the said Beale is Dead and that they have not yet received the same, Thereupon it is ordered that the Reg<sup>r</sup> draw an order on M<sup>r</sup> Caleb Dorsey payable to them the said Coulter & Brown for the same sum and that their Receipt shall be a sufficient Discharge to him of so much paid in a part of a Legacy left to this Parish by M<sup>rs</sup> Jane Burnal whose Ex<sup>r</sup> the said Dorsey is. Order made & Delivered to M<sup>r</sup> Humphreys for the said Brown and Coulter accordingly.

At a meeting of the Rector, Vestry and Church Wardens of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the fifth day of November Anno Domini 1734.

Were Present The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Mr Thomas Worthington, Mr Vachel Denton, Mr Thomas Jobson, Vestrymen, Mr John Bullen, Mr Griffith Beddoe, Church Wardens.

Ordered that application be made to the next County Court for an Assessm<sup>t</sup> of Ten per poll on the Inhabitants of this Parish to defray the necessary Charges of the Parish Agreeable to the Act of Assembly, &c. . . .

[p. 190] At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Arrun<sup>ll</sup> County on Wednesday the Eleventh day of December Annoq Dom: 1734.

Present The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Mr Ezekiel Gillis, Mr Vachel Denton, Mr Thomas Jobson, Mr W<sup>m</sup> Cumming, Vestrymen.

. . . . Whereas on the Complaint of Joseph Gerrard of the City of Annapolis this Vestry have Room to suspect that a Certain Elizabeth Gerard wife of the said Joseph & a Certain John Ervin of the City of Annapolis do unlawfully Cohabit together Wherefore It is ordered that the Church Wardens or [p. 191] one of them Give notice to the said Elizabeth Gerard & Jn<sup>o</sup> Ervin to appear at the next Vestry to Answer the Premisses aforesaid. . . .

[p. 192] At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Easter Monday being the seventh day of April Anno Dom. 1735.

Present The Reverend Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Thos. Worthington, Ezekiel Gillis, Thomas Jobson, Vachel Denton, Vestrymen. G. Beddoe, Church Warden.

Daniel Dulany and Major John Davidge are by Majority of the Parishioners present, Chosen Vestrymen for this Parish in the Room of Mess<sup>rs</sup> Amos Woodward and William Cumming.

Likewise Mess<sup>rs</sup> John Lomax and Simon Douff are Chosen

Church Wardens for the Ensuing year in the room of Mess<sup>rs</sup> John Bullin and Griffith Beddoe and ordered that the Reg<sup>r</sup> give them notice that they appear next Vestry day in order to Qualify themselves in that Station as the Law directs. . . .

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the sixth day of May Anno Dom. 1735.

Present Mr Thomas Worthington, Mr Thomas Jobson, Mr Vachel Denton, Mr John Davidge, Vestrymen.

Major John Davidge being Chosen a Vestryman on Easter [p. 193] Monday last appears this day and is Qualified in that office as the Law directs by Dan<sup>l</sup> Dulany Esq<sup>r</sup> and takes his place accordingly.

Likewise Mr John Lomas being Chosen a Church Warden at same time appears this day and is Qualified in that office as the Law directs by Mr Davidge and takes his place accordingly. . . .

Dan<sup>l</sup> Dulany Esq<sup>r</sup> being Chosen a Vestryman at the last meeting appears this day and alledges that his business will not permit him to serve this parish in the Station aforesaid thereupon the Choice of one in his room is referred to the next Vestry day. . . .

Ordered that the Register draw an order on the Sheriff of Ann<sup>l</sup> County for the sum of two hundred pounds of Tobaceo payabel to Peter Porter it being due to the said Porter for his Cleaning and taking Care of the Chappel of Ease in this parish the last year and this Vestry agrees to pay the said [p. 194] Peter Porter for the future at the rate of thirty shill<sup>s</sup> per annum.

At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann<sup>l</sup> County on Tuesday the third day of June Anno Dom. 1735.

Present Mr Ezekiel Gillis, Mr Thomas Jobson, Maj<sup>r</sup> John Davidge, Mr Thomas Worthington, Vestrymen.

Mr Symon Duff being some time ago Chosen a Church Warden appears this day and is Qualified in that Station by Maj<sup>r</sup> Davidge as the Law directs.

At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann<sup>l</sup> County on Tuesday the Eighth day of July Anno 1735. Present The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Mr Vachel Denton, Mr Tho<sup>s</sup> Jobson, Maj<sup>r</sup> John Davidge, Vestrymen.

This Vestry having the Quantity of five thousand pounds of Tobacco to be Disposed off, and this day being appointed for the [p. 196] Sale thereof, & Mr Onorio Rozalina bidding nineteen shillings per hundred for the same which being more than any other person bidd, it is ordered that the Register Give him an order on the Sheriff for the same, which order was drawn and Delivered the said Rozalina Accordingly.

At a Meeting of the Rector & Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann<sup>l</sup> County on Monday the 17th day of Nov<sup>r</sup> Anno Dom. 1735. . . .

At the req<sup>t</sup> of the Honble. Benj<sup>n</sup> Tasker Esq<sup>r</sup> the following assignment is recorded Viz.

I Hereby assign unto Mr Benj<sup>n</sup> Tasker & to his assigns for [p. 197] a Valuable Consideration by me received the one half part of my pew I am now Possessed of in the Gallary of the Church in St. Ann's Parish. Witness my hand & Seal this 5<sup>th</sup> day of November 1735.

Witness Present

Rob<sup>t</sup> Gordon. [Seal]

Cha. Browne.

At a Meeting of the Rector & Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Easter Monday the 26<sup>th</sup> Day of April Anno Dom. 1736. Present The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Mr Denton, [p. 199] Mr Worthington, Mr Jobson, Mr Gillis, Vestrymen.

W<sup>m</sup> Ghiselin, Reg<sup>r</sup>.

Who proceed to the Choosing of three Vestrymen in the room of Mr Denton & Mr Gillis whose time is out & Mr Dulany who would not qualify as also Church Wardens who thereupon make Choice of Mr Michael Macnemara. Mr Richard Tootell & Mr Benj<sup>n</sup> Gaither, Vestrymen & Mr Richard Dorsey & Mr Thomas Gough, Church Warens & ordered that they have notice thereof to appear next Vestry Day to be qualified.



Ordered that the Reg<sup>r</sup> draw an order on the Sher. for 1000 lbs. Tob<sup>o</sup> payable to himself being due to him for his years Sallary ending 7<sup>th</sup> February last and that the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr Jn<sup>o</sup> Humphrys be requested to sign the same which was done accordingly.

Mr<sup>s</sup> Jobson produced the following Account Viz.

The Vestry of St Ann's Parish Dr.

|                               |   |   |   |   |           |
|-------------------------------|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| To mending the new surpluss   | . | . | . | . | 00.. 8..0 |
| To D <sup>o</sup> the old one | . | . | . | . | 0.. 2..0  |
| April 26 <sup>th</sup> 1736   | . | . | . | . | 0..10..0  |
| Errors Excepted by me         |   |   |   |   |           |
| Sus <sup>n</sup> Jobson.      |   |   |   |   |           |

Which being read is allowed & Creditt to be given her for it in her account for sitting in one of the Assembly Pews. Ordered that the Reg<sup>r</sup> draw an Order on the Sher. for what is due to W<sup>m</sup> Munroe w<sup>ch</sup> was done accordingly for five hund<sup>d</sup> p<sup>ds</sup> tob<sup>o</sup>.

[p. 200] At a Meeting of the Rector and Vestrymen of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the first Day of June Anno Dom. 1736. Present The Rev<sup>d</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Humphreys, Rector, Thomas Worthington, Thomas Jobson, Maj<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Davidge, Vestrymen.  
W<sup>m</sup> Ghiselin, Reg<sup>r</sup>.

Mr R<sup>d</sup> Tootell being chosen vestryman last Easter Monday appears this Day & is qualified in that office as the Law directs by Maj<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Davidge & takes his place accordingly. Likewise Mess<sup>rs</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Dorsey & Thomas Gough being chosen Church Wardens at the same time appear this Day & are qualified in that office as the Law directs by Maj<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Davidge & take their places accordingly. The Ballance of the Vestry's Tobacco being exposed to Sale to the highest Bidder it is accordingly sold to M<sup>r</sup> Nich<sup>s</sup> Hammond at 20/ 4<sup>d</sup> 3<sup>d</sup> Cent. being more than any other person would give.

The Question being put where the addition to the Church should be its Carried by the Majority of the Vestrymen Present that it be where the vestry rooms & Proposed that the s<sup>d</sup>

Addition be 20 feet Long & 18 feet wide in the Clear with a window each side of the same Dimensions with the other windows of the Church with a Door at the End & a window over it for the Gallery the wall to be two Bricks thick and that the wall be Equal with the wall of the Church & to joyn rooff & cornish therewith & to be plaistered & arched the inside & that Mr Creagh lay a Charge of the Building before the next Vestry & that he have a Copy of this proposall which was Done accordingly. . . .

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Ann's Parish in Ann Arundell County on Tuesday the sixth day of July Anno Dom. 1736.

Present The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Mr Thomas Worthington, Mr Tho<sup>s</sup> Jobson, Mr Richard Tootell, Mr Mich<sup>l</sup> Macnemara, Mr Benj<sup>n</sup> Gaither, Vestrymen.

Mess<sup>rs</sup> Mich<sup>l</sup> Macnemara & Benj<sup>n</sup> Gaither being Chosen Vestrymen of this Parish on Easter Monday last appear this day and are qualified in that Office by Capt. W<sup>m</sup> Rogers Agreeable to the Act of Assembly in such Cases made and provided and take their places accordingly. Ordered that the Reg<sup>r</sup> draw an order on Nich<sup>s</sup> McCubbin late sheriff of Ann Arundell Conuty payable to Mary Monroe (it being due to her for her last years Sallary as Sexton) for six hundred pounds of Tobacco ending the twelfth Inst. w<sup>ch</sup> was done accordingly.

Ordered that the Reg<sup>r</sup> draw an order on Nich<sup>s</sup> McCubbin late sheriff for four thousand six hundred twenty-five and a half pounds of Tobacco payable to Mr Nicholas Hammond which is the ballance due to this Vestry from the said McCubbin. And it is further Ordered that the Reg<sup>r</sup> sign the said McCubbins book at the foot of the Accouunt settled this day by the said Vestry.

Which was done and the said order drawn accordingly.

Ordered that the Reg<sup>r</sup> draw an order on Mr Vachel Denton for the sum of thirty shillings Curr<sup>t</sup> money payable to Peter

Portor it being due to him for taking Care and Cleaning the Chappel of Ease last year. Order drawn and delivered him accordingly.

[p. 203] This Vestry appoints to meet on Thursday the fifteenth Inst<sup>t</sup> in order to agree about making the addition to the Church.

Thursday July 15 1735. The Vestry meet according to adjournm<sup>t</sup>. Present The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Mr Thomas Jobson, Mr Tho<sup>s</sup> Worthington, Maj<sup>r</sup> John Davidge, Mr Richard Tootell, Mr Benj<sup>n</sup> Gaither, Vestrymen, Richard Dorsey, Thos. Gough, Church Wardens.

Whereupon the Vestry proceed to take the affair of making the addition to the Church into their Consideration, but upon Inspection find they cannot at this time do any thing therein for want of some Accounts being settled in order to know what money they have in bank to Carry work on Therefore referr a further Consideration thereof to the next Vestry day.

Ordered that Mr Vachel Denton lay his Account with this Vestry before them at the next Vestry day.

Ordered that the Church Wardens apply to the several persons who have sit in the Assembly pews from the year 1727 to this day and receive the money due from them for their Sitting therein at the rate of two shillings & six pence per year for each person and to lay an account thereof before the next Vestry.

Ordered that the Register draw an order on the Several persons who are Indebted to this Vestry payable to the Church Wardens who are hereby Impowered to receive the money due from the said persons and that when they have received it they are hereby ordered to pay it to Mr Vachel Denton for the use [p. 204] of this Vestry, which order was drawn accordingly, & delivered said Church Wardens. . . .

Att a Meeting of the Rector & Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Easter Monday the 11<sup>th</sup> Day of April Anno Dom. 1737. Present The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr John Hmffreys, Rector, Mr Thomas

Worthington, Mr Thomas Jobson, Mr Benj<sup>n</sup> Gaither, Mr Richard Tootell, Maj<sup>r</sup> John Davidge, Vestrymen.

W<sup>m</sup> Ghiselin, Reg<sup>r</sup>.

Mess<sup>rs</sup> Charles Griffin & Jn<sup>o</sup> Lomas are Chosen Vestrymen in the room of Mess<sup>rs</sup> Thomas Worthington, & Thomas Jobson & Mess<sup>rs</sup> James Haddock Waring & Robert Davidge, Church Wardens in the room of Mess<sup>rs</sup> Richard Dorsey & Thomas Gough, which said Vestrymen & Church Wardens appear & are Qualified as the Law directs by Maj<sup>r</sup> Jn<sup>o</sup> Davidge.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Monday the 7<sup>th</sup> Day of November, Anno Dom. 1737. Present Maj<sup>r</sup> John Davidge, Mr Richard Tootell, Mr Charles Griffith, Mr John Lomas, Vestrymen.

Who proceed to the Electing of a Church Warden in the [p. 212] Room of Mr James Haddock Waring who is removed out of the parish and thereupon nominate & appoint John Ramsey to be Church Warden & ordered that Register acquaint the said Ramsey with such their Election. Ordered that the Register require payment of Mr Nicholas Hammond of the money that is due to them or that he give good security for the payment thereof by the first Tuesday in December next or that they will prosecute him for the same. . . .

[p. 214] At a meeting of the Rector & Vestry of St Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 7<sup>th</sup> Day of February Anno Dom. 1737. Were Present The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Mr John Davidge, Mr Michael Maenemara, Mr Rich<sup>d</sup> Tootell, Vestrymen. John Ramsey, Church Warden. . . .

Ordered that the Register give notice that the Vestry intend to repair the Church in Annapolis and make an addition to the s<sup>d</sup> Church this spring and that if any person or persons will undertake the doing thereof they are desired to meet the next Vestry on the first Tuesday in March next when they will be ready to treat about the same.

Likewise ordered that a Marble Font with wooden Frame & Top with Pullys & weights to Lift it off & on the Bason to

be 18 Inches Deep & two foot Diameter be sent for for the use of the Church in Annapolis, as also a Prayer Book for the use of the same Church of about 30/ sterling Price and that the old Prayer Book now belonging to the s<sup>d</sup> Church be sent home & repaired in Every thing it wants and that M<sup>r</sup> Denton be requested to send for the same and that this Vestry will satisfyc him therefore.

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the second Day of May Anno Dom. 1738. Present Maj<sup>r</sup> John Davidge, M<sup>r</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Tootell, M<sup>r</sup> Mich<sup>l</sup> Macnemara, M<sup>r</sup> John Lomas, M<sup>r</sup> Chas. Griffith, Vestrymen.

Ordered that the Register procure M<sup>r</sup> Dorsey & M<sup>r</sup> Gough late Church Wardens to assign the note drawn upon M<sup>r</sup> Nicholas Hammond payable to them for the sum of 47..0..6 Curr. to this Vestry & that after such assignment made the said Register [p. 217] Employ M<sup>r</sup> Dulany to prosecute the said note or order in case M<sup>r</sup> Nicholas Hammonds Letter by the Vestry reced this Day from him be not Complyed with by the 25<sup>th</sup> of this instant.

Easter Monday last proving so rainy that this Vestry Could not meet according to the Act of Assembly to Elect Vestrymen & Church Wardens as therein is appointed and thereupon the said Vestry proceed to the Eelction of a Vestrymen in the room of the said Maj<sup>r</sup> Davidge whose time is Expired who nominate & appoint M<sup>r</sup> John Bullen Vestryman in his room and ordered that the Register acquaint M<sup>r</sup> Bullen thereof in order to appear next Vestry to be qualified. The said Vestry likewise proceed to the Election of two Church Wardens in the room of Messrs. John Ramsay & Robert Davidge who now go out thereupon nominate & Choose Mess<sup>rs</sup> Thomas Lusby & W<sup>m</sup> Wilkins to be Church Wardens for the ensuing year. Whereupon the said Will<sup>m</sup> Wilkins appears & is qualified in that Station as the Law prescribed by Maj<sup>r</sup> John Davidge & It is ordered that the Register acquaint the said Thomas Lusby with such their appointment in order to be qualified next Vestry Day. . . .

At a meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Tuesday the sixth Day of June Anno Dom. 1738. Present Mr Richard [p. 218] Tootell, Mr Michael Macnemara, Mr John Bullen, Vestrymen, W<sup>m</sup> Wilkins, Church Warden. Mr John Bullen being appointed a Vestryman and Thomas Lusby a Church Warden at the last Vestry Day appear this Day & are Each of them Qualified in their respective Stations as the Law directs by Mr Macnemara, Mayor of the City of Annapolis.

At a Meeting of the Vestry of St. Anne's Parish on Tuesday the 4<sup>th</sup> Day of July 1738. Present Mr Richard Tootell, Mr Benj<sup>n</sup> Gaither, Mr John Bullen, Vestrymen. Thomas Lusby, W<sup>m</sup> Wilkins, Church Wardens.

Ordered that Mr William Wilkins one of the Church Wardens receive the money which this Vestry obtained Judgment ag<sup>t</sup> Mr. Nicholas Hammond at last June Court & the Cost accruing thereon from him & that upon the said Hammonds paying the said Debt and Cost to the said Wilkins the said Wilkins receipt [p. 220] shall be his sufficient Discharge from this Vestry and that if the said Hammond delays payment upon the said Wilkins Demand the af<sup>d</sup> Debt & Cost that the said Wilkins immediately apply to Mr Dulany to take out an Execution on the said Judgment against the said Hammond.

Ordered that the Reg<sup>r</sup> draw an order on Mr Denton payable to Peter Porter for 3 <sup>lbs</sup> Current money being so much due unto him for his Cleaning & taking Care of the Chappell of Ease for 2 years last past which order was Drawn accordingly.

Ordered that Mary Munroe be allowed 5 <sup>lb</sup> Current money for her last years Sallary as sexton & washer of the Church linnen Ending the 12<sup>th</sup> of this instant & that the Reg<sup>r</sup> draw an order on Mr Denton for the same which order was drawn accordingly, and further it was ordered that the said Mary Munroe be allowed the same sum for the like services yearly for the future.

At a Meeting of the Rector, Vestrymen & Church Wardens of St. Ann's Parish on Tuesday the 13<sup>th</sup> Day of February 1738.

Present The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. John Humphreys, Rector, Mr Richard Tootell, Mr John Lomas, Mr Charles Griffith, Vestrymen.

Mr Thomas Gough produces the following Account, Viz.

1738. Vestry of Saint Anne's Church, Drs.

|  |   |          |
|--|---|----------|
| To recording the Certificate of Church Circle              | . | 0.. 8..6 |
| To recording three Lots N <sup>o</sup> 59, 60, 61 at 3/6 Ⓕ | . | 0..10..6 |
|  |   | <hr/>    |
|  |   | 0..14..0 |
|  |   | <hr/>    |

Tho. Gough Cl. Mayors Court.

Which being read is allowed & ordered that the Register give him an order on the Sheriff for the same which was Done accordingly.

At a meeting of the Rector & Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in Ann<sup>ll</sup> County on Easter Monday the 23<sup>d</sup> Day of April Anno 1738. Were Present The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Mr Rich<sup>d</sup> Tootell, Mr John Bullen, Mr Charles Griffith, Mr Benj<sup>n</sup> Gaither, Vestrymen, Mr Tho<sup>s</sup> Lusby, Church Warden.

The Vestry proceed to make Choice of Two Vestrymen in the Room of Messrs. Michael Macnemara & Richard Tootell who go out & accordingly make Choice of Richard Warfield, son [p. 223] of John, & John Ramsey, Vestrymen & also make Choice of Doctor Charles Carroll & Mr. John Brice, Church Wardens, agreeable to the Act of Assembly, &c., and ordered that the Register give notice to the said Vestrymen and Church Wardens to appear next Vestry Day in order to qualifie themselves as the Law directs.

At a meeting of the Rector and Vestry of St. Anne's Parish in Ann Arundell County on Tuesday the first Day of May Anno Dom. 1739. Present The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr John Humphreys, Rector, Mr John Lomas, Mr Charles Griffith, Mr John Bullen, Mr John Ramsay, Vestrymen. Doctor Charles Carroll, Mr. John Brice, Church Wardens. Mr John Ramsay being Chosen

a Vestryman on last Easter Monday appears this day and is qualified by Mr William Rogers, one of the Justices of Ann<sup>l</sup> County Agreeable to the Act of Assembly, &c., and takes his place. Doctor Charles Carroll and Mr John Brice being likewise Chosen Church Wardens at same time appear and are qualified in same manner as above by same person and take their places accordingly.

Thomas King is appointed sexton of this Parish in the Room of William Munroe deced and the Vestry agree to allow him the same Sallary as the said Munroe had. Ordered that the Register draw an Order on Mr Vachel Denton for the ballance due from him to this Vestry being fifty pound, thirteen shillings [p. 224] & a penny half penny as appears by his Account filed as alsoe for the money due from Mr Zach<sup>r</sup> Maccubbin the Sheriff of this County to this Vestry payable to Mr Simon Duff agreeable to the Agreement made with said Duff in part of pay for the Addition to the Church.

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## PLAN OF FORT MCHENRY.

[From the Society's Collections.]

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His Excellency Thomas Sim Lee  
Governor of the State of Maryland

Sir,

I hasten to communicate to Your Excellency the plan of the fortifications to be erected for the defense of the harbour of Baltimore, &c., I am going to submit to your judgment in writing, as I cannot have the honour to do it personally my reasons for altering in some places the old plan & for adding some Works which I consider as indispensable.

The point of Land represented in my plan is in the Patapsco near ten miles from the Chesapeak bay; the river up to it



affords water enough for any Vessel drawing, no more than 16 or 17 feet to come up as near the harbour of Baltimore as would be necessary in order to lay it under contribution. No spot could be better calculated to prevent that misfortune than that on which the old works are placed as it commands intirely the Road to the Basin & more especially the neck over which a chain can be thrown to intercept the navigation to the harbour.

The works can be divided in three; the lower Battery A. B. C. the upper battery D. E. F. & the Star redoubt G. The lower battery is undoubtedly the most essential work of all, it is nearly on a level with the water and affords the possibility of directing its defense in such a manner as to pursue with a constant fire the Vessels which should attempt to sail to the Basin; the ancient works were very judiciously constructed as to the direction of their fire though there are some defects to be corrected.

1°. any Vessel which should pass the point can fire its whole broadside in the rear of the lower battery first, & after that in the rear of the higher so that if there was an attempt made by two or three Frigates, the first Vessel of even light metal, that should pass, would silence effectually the whole fire which might otherwise destroy the others. I therefore drew the epaulement 1. 2. 3. to the northeast of the battery which not only prevents its being enfiladed but likewise affords an excellent fire across, directed against the stern of a Vessel sailing to town & against the head of that which would come out of the Point.

2°. the Salliant angle B is intirely destroy'd, the ground being undermined altogether by the water for the space of eleven Perches and one half so that there is no possibility of making the old work serve without the addition of a very expensive dam. I therefore brought back the angle B in the point making 5. 6. parallel to B. 4 & 4, 5 parallel to B. C.—by that mode the same fire is preserved & there is enough of ground for the Platforms & for a sufficient Slope from the outside of the battery to the water, including a Berme to prevent the ground from falling down. The communication from the higher to the lower works, was from D to H but the people of

Baltimore finding a kind of red Okee in that Spot have destroyed the whole ground together with a Spot prepared for a powder magazine; I propose therefore to slope down the whole of that ground by which the lower battery will be commanded in some measure by the Star redoubt which now could not fire a single bullet into it, the lower battery can with ease mount 20 guns of heavy caliber, instead of 14 which were mounted before. I should therefore advise to take Six down from the upper battery, where five pieces in battery towards the river and three en barbette on the line D. E. would be quite sufficient.

That upper battery had the same fault than the lower one, viz. that its rear is completely open from the river & from the land side. In general two hundred men landing on the western side of the Point might with ease in the present state of things penetrate wherever they should think proper & spike the guns; the only & the cheapest method I could contrive to secure the whole of the works is to continue the epaulement of 4 in the point 5, to which adding the redans 6. 7 you obtain a cross fire on your rear & a good defence against the land side, together with a Shelter for the barracks which I would place in K. the ditch running before the breastwork 4. 5. 6. 7 would drain the ground & communicate by the guard house L. with that of the Star fort. Your Excellency will see that the face E. flanks the river likewise.

The Star fort never was finish'd intirely & the ditches are partly filled with the Earth of the breastworks, that redoubt is of a very bad defense; all the fires being oblique and all the intransigent angles indefensible; the only method by which it is possible to mend those faults is to construct the two bastions 8 and 9. The battery which can be erected on the last will prevent a landing from the Western side of the Point, all the intransigent angles but one will be perfectly covered by a fire at right angle & in fact it will afford a good defense of the whole place; a Powder Magazine can be constructed in the terreplein of the Bastion 9, under the batteries of its face towards the land side. The small hill T. serves as an epaulement to the right

of the lower battery & is too low to afford a Shelter to the enemy from the fire of the upper works. Your Excellency will see by the map which I join to my plan what course a Vessel is obliged to follow in order to pass the neck of the river—there are two reefs marked with dotted lines the other dotted line indicates the chañel & its depth. A Small redoubt ought to be constructed on the opposite shore just sufficient to secure the chain in case one should be used. I would have it slightly constructed in order to prevent the enemy from making use of it against the lower battery; for the same reason, I should advise to mount only two or three very short four pounders on barbette just to keep the boats of. There is a passage a. b. in the map which can be left open (where in the last war a frigate passed with ease). I shall only beg leave now to enter in some particulars concerning the expences. It is evident that the Sum allowed by Government is intirely insufficient even to put the old works in repair without any addition of new ones, in case it is necessary to pay the workmen at the rate of even half a dollar a day. But the militia seems much inclined to give all possible assistance & in that case the sum before mentioned would supply the platforms, barracks and powder magazine, as likewise a furnace for heating balls in the lower battery where it could be placed close by the Spring, mark'd in my plan (a Spring which affords constant water & ought to be clean'd) the facing of the bastion which is to contain the powder Magazine will require 1280 feet of strong timber at a shilling a foot. The ditch must at least at that side where it is not defended by the flanks of the bastions be palissaded & the breastwork freezed which will require about 1200 palissades. The platforms alone for twenty-eight pieces will come to 1400 dollars including the facing of the embrasures. As for the mounting of cannon I just received a letter of General Knox giving me power to follow my judgment on that head. He refers me to General Williams for several objects. However that gentleman informed me when I delivered to him the letter which you did me the honour to send me, that his bad state of health would

force him to go in the country and decline any object which could render his presence necessary. I therefore must beg your Excellency to recomēd me to some other person here.

The Guns of the lower battery can be mounted on Garrison carriages but it will be necessary to have some on travelling carriages in the upper works besides some on sliding frames for red hot shot. I hope you will have the goodness to excuse the bad English of this letter, the hurry in which I write and my quality of a foreigner will be my apology. I should likewise be must obliged to your Excellency if you would have the Kindness to return me the plans which I have the honour to submit to your judgment, as I could not have time to draw a copy for the Superintendent of the works. Which done I would send you again the Original. I wish likewise to Know if your ancient plans of the fortifications here are in your possession still a great deal of trouble in that case should be avoided.

I have the honour to be most respectfully

Your Excellency's

Most humble Obedient Servant,

J. J. Ulrich Rivardi.

Baltimore the 13 of April 1794.

P. S. There is a Gentleman here named Francois Gardy who has been employed in the practical part of fortification in France. I think that with some compensation he could be persuaded to assist us very essentially. I mention this to your Excellency because Mr Boutiller who was to superintend the execution has not agreed with the Minister of War. I shall write to him myself on that Subject.

[Other data concerning Fort McHenry may be found in earlier volumes of the *Magazine*, viz., in Gen'l Craighill's "Baltimore and Its Defences, Past and Present," 1, 28; Col. John Foncier to James McHenry, v, 182 and J. J. Ulrich Rivardi to Gov. Stone, v, 291.]

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## HALL FAMILY OF CALVERT COUNTY.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

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1. RICHARD HALL<sup>1</sup> entered rights in the Maryland Land Office, 26 August 1663, for himself, Elizabeth his wife, and other persons (L. O., Lib. 5, fol. 416). He probably arrived in the Province not long before, and may have come from Virginia, but though this is sometimes asserted, there seems to be no positive evidence for or against the statement. He settled in Calvert County and was elected, 12 December 1665, one of the four representatives of his County in the Provincial Assembly (Md. Archives, ii, 8). He sat in the Assembly from 10 April 1666 until 1670 (Archives, ii, 10. 153; Lib. C. D., 401), and again from 1674 until 1685 (Archives, ii, 345; vii, 4.6. 113. 266. 526; xiii, 21). He was Delegate for the assessment of the Public Levy in 1678 (Lib. C. D., 182) and, in November 1683, he was appointed one of the Commissioners for laying out towns and ports in Calvert County (Archives, vii, 611). Richard Hall was a prominent member of the Society of Friends; his name frequently appears on their records; and he was on the Committee of Cliffs Meeting in 1684 (Meeting Minutes, p. 13). He died in 1688. The following is a brief abstract of his will. RICHARD HALL of Calvert County; will dated 17 Sept. 1687, proved 28 August 1688 (Annapolis, Lib. 6, fol. 13):—1°. To my son Elisha Hall, 750 acres, part of Hall's Hills (1000 acres) where my dwelling house and plantation are. 2°. To my son Joseph Hall, 250 acres, being the remainder of Hall's Hills, and 150 acres adjoining called "The Defence"; also two negroes. 3°. To my son Benjamin Hall, 100 acres called Micham, also 100 acres on the South side thereof. 4°. To my son Aaron Hall, 200 acres called Spittle; also Additional Spittle adjoining Thacham, lately given to my son-in-law John Smith. 5°. To my daughter Rachel, now wife of Walter Smith, 300 acres called Aldermason. 6°. To my daughter Elizabeth Hall, 300 acres part of "The Hope,"

in Cecil County. 7°. To my daughter Sarah Hall, 100 acres, being the residue of "The Hope," and 200 acres adjoining. 8°. Various bequests of real & personal property to testator's children already named, to his wife Elizabeth, and to his daughter Lucia "now wife to John Smith." 9°. Testator's wife Elizabeth is constituted executrix, and his friends William Richardson, Edward Talbott, and Samuel Chew are appointed overseers. 10°. Testator's children are to be brought up as Friends, and the sum of £2 is left "to the stock of my friends (called Quakers) on the Western shore of Maryland." Richard Hall and Elizabeth his wife had issue as follows, the dates of birth being derived from family record:

2. i. ELISHA HALL,<sup>2</sup> b. 8 July 1663; d. 6 Feb'y 1716/7.
3. ii. JOSEPH HALL, b. 1665; d. 1705.
4. iii. BENJAMIN HALL, b. 1667; d. 1721.
- iv. AARON HALL, b. 1669; mar. Mary ....; d. s. p. 1704.
- v. RACHEL HALL, b. 1671; d. 28 Oct. 1730; mar., 1686, Col. Walter Smith (d. 1711) of Calvert County.
- vi. ELIZABETH HALL, b. 1673; d. 1743; mar. 1°. Richard Evans (d. 1702), 2°. Dr. James Kingsbury (d. 1725).
- vii. LUCIA HALL, b. 1675; mar. John Smith.
- viii. SARAH HALL, b. 1677; mar. .... Bradley and had a son, Robert Bradley (b. 1700) of Prince George's Co.

2. ELISHA HALL<sup>2</sup> (*Richard*<sup>1</sup>) was born 8 July 1663, and died 6 February 1716/7, according to a family Bible in possession of Mr. Wm. Coleman Hall of Hall's, Lycoming County, Penna. This agrees with a deposition, wherein Elisha gives his age as 51 years in 1714 (Chancery, P. L., 233), and with the date of probate of his will, 8 February 1716/7. Like his father, he represented Calvert County in the Provincial Assembly, serving from 1698 to 1704 (Md. Archives, xxii, 3. 20. 191. 342; xxiv, 17. 128. 233. 356. 360). He married, 28 September 1688, Sarah widow of Jonas Wingfield, and daughter and coheir of Richard Hooper (d. 1673), son of Henry (d. 1676) and Sarah Hooper of Calvert County. 21 July 1688, administration is granted to Sarah, widow of Jonas Wingfield, late of Calvert County, deceased, on the estate of her said husband (Test. Proc. xiv, 84) and, 6 Oct. 1688, the administration bond of Sarah, administratrix of Jonas Wingfield, in the sum of 4000 lb. tobacco, is filed, with Elisha Hall and John Holloway as sureties (*ibid.*, 100). Mrs. Sarah Wingfield is, however, soon cited in regard to another matter. 5 November 1688,

command was given to the sheriff of Calvert County to cite and summon Sarah Whinfell and Ellinor Hooper, daughters and coheirs of Richard Hooper, deceased, and Richard Ladd executor of Francis Swinfen deceased, to appear and show cause, if any they have, why the bond of administration on the estate of William Chaplin deceased should not be assigned to William Chaplin, &c. Then came Elisha Hall in person, and by consent of Anthony Underwood, procurator of the complainants, day is given to the defendants until next January Court (*ibid.*, 118). 26 June 1693, citation to Elisha Hall of Calvert County and Sarah his wife, administratrix of Jonas Winfield deceased (*ibid.*, xv, 38). The will of Elisha Hall is dated 7 May 1716, and was proved 8 February 1716/7 (Annapolis, Lib. 14, fol. 317). In it he names his wife Sarah, his sons Richard and Elihu, his daughter Sarah "now wife of Samuel Harrison," and his grand-daughter Mary Hall, daughter of Richard. A bequest of £5 is "to be put into the stock of my friends called Quakers," for charitable purposes. Sarah, wife of Elisha Hall, survived her husband and died in October 1739. Her will dated 2 October 1739, was proved 26 October 1739 (Annapolis, Lib. 23, fol. 121). She mentions her son Elihu Hall, her daughter Sarah Harrison, the five children of her son Richard Hall lately deceased, and her grandsons John and Jonah Winfield. Her two children, Elihu Hall and Sarah Harrison are appointed executors.

Elisha Hall and Sarah his wife had issue:—

5. i. RICHARD HALL,<sup>3</sup> b. 8 July 1690; d. 7 August 1739.  
 ii. ELIZABETH HALL, b. 8 Dec. 1691; mar. 1708, Richard Harrison, Jr.
  6. iii. ELIHU HALL, b. 28 February 1692; d. 1753.  
 iv. SARAH HALL, b. 28 July 1694; d. 1741; mar., 1711, Samuel Harrison of A. A. Co.
3. JOSEPH HALL<sup>2</sup> (*Richard*<sup>1</sup>) of Calvert County was born, according to family record, in 1665, and died in 1705. His will, dated 14 September 1705, and proved 7 November following (Annapolis, Lib. 3, fol. 652), mentions his wife Ann, his son Joseph Hall, and "the child my wife now goes with." Testator's wife, Ann, is appointed executrix. Joseph Hall's widow, Ann, married secondly Rev. Thomas Cockshutt, Rector of All Saints Parish, Calvert County. 20 Nov. 1710, Calvert County: Thomas Cockshutt, who

married Ann Hall widow and executrix of Joseph Hall, rendered an additional account (Test. Proc., xxi, 299). 28 July 1731, Thomas Lingan and Martha his wife against Ann Cockshutt, administratrix of Thomas Cockshutt, late of Calvert County, Clerk, deceased. The said Thomas Cockshutt died in 1722 leaving a widow Ann, and children Thomas, Martha (wife of Thomas Lingan), Elizabeth, and Ann.

Joseph Hall and Ann his wife had a son:—

- i. JOSEPH HALL,<sup>3</sup> mar., 1722, Sarah, dau. of John Smith of Calvert County, and widow of William Richardson.

4. BENJAMIN HALL<sup>2</sup> (*Richard*<sup>1</sup>), of Prince George's County, was born in 1667 (family record) and died in 1721. Although brought up as a Friend, he later became a Roman Catholic and died in that faith. He married Mary, daughter of Maj. Thomas Brooke and widow of Capt. James Bowling of St. Mary's County. Capt. Bowling, in his will, dated 7 May 1692, and proved 10 October 1693 (Annapolis, Lib. 2, fol. 272) constitutes his wife, Mary, his executrix and the residuary legatee of his personal estate, and appoints his "honored father-in-law" Col. Henry Darnall overseer. Col. Darnall had married Eleanor (Hatton) the widow of Maj. Thomas Brooke and was thus the stepfather of Mrs. Mary Bowling (See *Maga.*, i, 71). The will of Benjamin Hall, to be cited presently, refers to testator's "brother-in-law" Mr. Henry Darnall, whose father, Col. Henry Darnall, died some ten years previously. Henry Witham, of Prince George's County, having "intermarried with the relict and widow of Mr. Benjamin Hall of the County aforesaid deceased," they object to deceased's will, and prefer to take "what the law allows" (Annapolis, Lib. 16, fol. 527). The will of Benjamin Hall, of Prince George's County, is dated 4 September 1720, and was proved 29 March 1721 (Annapolis, Lib. 16, fol. 354). In it he mentions his wife Mary Hall, his minor son Francis Hall, his nephews Richard and Elisha Hall, sons of his brother Elisha Hall, and Joseph Hall, son of his brother Joseph. His brothers-in-law Mr. Henry Darnall, Mr. Clement Brooke, Mr. William Digges, and Mr. Clement Hill are to manage his son's estate. A bequest of £5 is left to the priests of the Roman Catholic Church. Testator's wife, Mary, is appointed executrix.



Benjamin Hall and Mary (Brooke) his wife had a son:—

7. i. FRANCIS HALL,<sup>3</sup> b. about 1696; d. 1785.
5. RICHARD HALL<sup>3</sup> (*Elisha*,<sup>2</sup> *Richard*<sup>1</sup>) of Calvert County was born, according to family record, 8 July 1690, and died 7 August 1739. He married, 4 September 1712, Mary widow of Aquila Johns and daughter of Henry Hosier (Friends' Records). The will of Richard Hall, dated the day of his death, 7 August 1739, was proved 19 December following (Annapolis, Lib. 22, fol. 113). In it he names his sons Elisha and Richard (both under 18), his brother Elihu, his wife Mary, his eldest daughter Mary Hopkins, his second daughter Mary Hance, and his third daughter Elizabeth Hopkins. Testator's wife Mary is appointed executrix. The will of Mary Hall of Calvert County, widow of Richard Hall, is dated 28 January 1762, and was proved 4 June following (Annapolis, Lib. 31, fol. 1000). She mentions her son Richard Hall, who is appointed residuary legatee and executor, her daughter Sarah, widow of John Hance, her grand-son Gerard Hopkins (son of Philip Hopkins), and her grand-daughter Rebecca Hance (daughter of John Hance).

Richard Hall and Mary (Hosier) his wife had issue:—

- i. ELISHA HALL,<sup>4</sup>
- ii. RICHARD HALL, living 1762.
- iii. MARY HALL, mar., 1736, Philip Hopkins.
- iv. SARAH HALL, mar., 1735, John Hance (d. Dec. 1761).
- v. ELIZABETH HALL, mar., 1730, Gerard Hopkins.
6. ELIHU HALL<sup>3</sup> (*Elisha*,<sup>2</sup> *Richard*<sup>1</sup>) was born 28 February 1692 (family record) and died in 1753. He married first, in 1720, Elizabeth daughter of Philip Coale, but she appears to have died soon, leaving no issue (Friends' Records). His second wife, married in 1722, was Elizabeth widow of John Chew, and daughter of Richard Harrison of Calvert County, and Elizabeth his wife (d. 1693) daughter of Thomas and Alice Smith of Calvert County. Richard Harrison, in his will dated 10 Sept. 1713, and proved 15 Feb'y 1716/7 (Annap's, Lib. 14, fol. 142), mentions, among others, "my daughter Elizabeth, wife of John Chew." Her husband, John Chew, died in 1718, and his widow, Elizabeth, filed her bond as his administratrix 4 November of that year, with Wm. Holland and Samuel Chew as her

sureties, in the sum of £3000 sterling (Test. Proc., xxiii, 257). 14 June 1722, Elihu Hall and Elizabeth Chew declared, in Meeting, their intention of marriage, and doubtless the wedding soon followed (Friends' Records). To complete the identification we have the following: 16 October 1733, Additional Account of Elihu Hall of Anne Arundel County, Gent., and Elizabeth his wife administratrix of John Chew late of Anne Arundel County, merchant, deceased (Accounts, xii, 60). Soon after this, Elihu Hall removed to Cecil County, as is proved by the following: 27 October 1736, 2nd Additional account of Elihu Hall of Cecil County, Gent., and Elizabeth his wife administratrix of John Chew, late of Anne Arundel County, merchant, deceased (Accounts, xv, 207). The will of Elihu Hall of Cecil County is dated 13 December 1752, and was proved 13 June 1753 (Annap's, xxviii, 548). He mentions his daughter Sarah wife of Andrew Bay, his daughter Elizabeth Hall, and his sons Elisha and Elihu Hall who are constituted executors. The probate clause states that the will was proved "in the presence of the heir at law Elisha Hall," &c. Testator's wife is not mentioned in the will and was doubtless dead at the time it was made.

Elihu Hall and Elizabeth (Harrison) his (second) wife had issue:—

8. i. DR. ELISHA HALL,<sup>4</sup> b. 1723; d. 1757.
  9. ii. COL. ELIHU HALL, b. 1724; d. 1790.
  - iii. SARAH HALL, mar. Andrew Bay of So. Carolina.
  - iv. ELIZABETH HALL.
7. FRANCIS HALL<sup>3</sup> (*Benjamin*,<sup>2</sup> *Richard*<sup>1</sup>), of Prince George's County, was probably born about 1696, and died in 1785. He married, in 1718, Dorothy Lowe (b. 1704, and d. 1803 aged 99 years) daughter of Col. Henry Lowe of St. Mary's County and Susanna Maria his wife, daughter of Richard Bennett, Jr. (See *Maga.*, i, 74; ii, 181. 281). Col. Henry Lowe was a nephew of Jane Lowe who married first Henry Sewall (d. 1665) Secretary of Maryland, and, secondly Charles, Third Lord Baltimore. The will of Francis Hall, dated 22 August 1782, was proved 19 Sept. 1785, and is recorded in Prince George's County. Francis Hall and Dorothy (Lowe) his wife had issue:—

- i. BENJAMIN HALL,<sup>4</sup> b. 1719; d. 1803; mar. Eleanor, dau. of William and Anne (Addison) Murdock.

- ii. RICHARD BENNETT HALL, d. 1805; mar. Margaret Magruder.
  - iii. FRANCIS HALL of Queen Anne Co., b. 1732; d. 13 Feb'y 1798; m. 1<sup>o</sup>. Martha Neale, 2<sup>o</sup>. Anne Hawkins.
  - iv. SUSANNA HALL, mar. .... Darnall.
  - v. ELEANOR HALL, mar. .... Digges.
  - vi. HENRIETTA HALL, mar. John Waring.
8. DR. ELISHA HALL <sup>4</sup> (*Elihu*,<sup>3</sup> *Elisha*,<sup>2</sup> *Richard* <sup>1</sup>) was born about 1723 and died in 1757 at his brother's place, Mt. Welcome, while on a visit there. He seems to have been the elder son, since the probate clause of his father's will states that the will was proved "in the presence of the heir-at-law Elisha Hall." It is fair to state, however, that a strong and persistent family tradition, advocated by Mr. Wm. Coleman Hall, asserts that the probate clause contains a clerical error, and that the elder son and heir-at-law was Elihu, and not Elisha. The similarity of the names would favor such confusion. Dr. Elisha Hall lived in Winchester, Virginia, and married Ruth Hall, aunt of Dr. Rush of Philadelphia. Their issue:—
- i. ELIHU HALL,<sup>5</sup> of Winchester, Va., b. 1752; d. 1808. He is said to have married Mary Ball, and to have had two sons and a daughter.
10. ii. DR. ELISHA HALL, of Fredericksburg, Va., b. 1754; d. 1814.
- iii. DR. JOHN HALL, mar Mrs. Eliza Ann Baynard, and had a son, Rev. Baynard Rush Hall, who d. in 1863.
  - iv. RICHARD HALL, mar. Sophie Wilmot of Christopher's Camp, Harford Co., Md., and had a) Julia Lee Hall, b) Richard W. Hall, c) William W. Hall.
9. COL. ELIHU HALL <sup>4</sup> (*Elihu*,<sup>3</sup> *Elisha*,<sup>2</sup> *Richard* <sup>1</sup>) of Mt. Welcome, Cecil County, Md., was born in or about 1724 and died, according to family record, in January 1790. He lived at Mt. Welcome, an estate of 2000 acres extending from the Susquehanna to the Octoraro, and there exercised an open-handed hospitality according well with the name of the place. Only four rooms of the original mansion are now standing. It stood on an elevation near the Susquehanna, and was a mansion of such importance as to be located on a map of Pennsylvania, made a few years after the running of Mason and Dixon's Line (Johnston's *Cecil County*, p. 480). Elihu Hall was appointed, 6 June 1776, Major of the Susquehanna Battalion of Militia (*ibid.*, p. 482), and was commissioned Lieutenant-Colonel of the same Battalion, 9 September 1778 (Md. Archives, xxi, 196). He was one of the Justices of Cecil County from 1756 till 1771 (Commission Book), and was appointed, 4 June 1777,

Judge of the Orphans' Court for the same County (Archives, xvi, 274). Col. Hall married, 16 June 1757, Catherine (b. 19 Aug. 1736) daughter of John Orrick and Susanna his wife, daughter of Col. Thomas Hammond of Baltimore County. They had issue:—

11. i. MAJ. ELIHU HALL,<sup>5</sup> b. 9 August 1758.
  12. ii. JOHN HALL, b. 6 May 1760; d. 1826.
  13. iii. JAMES HALL, b. 12 March 1762; d. 1793.
  14. iv. DR. ELISHA JOHN HALL, b. 19 May 1764; d. March 1835.
  - v. SUSAN HALL, b. 4 February 1766; d. July 1852; mar. Maj. Robert Lyon (b. 1754, d. 29 Jan'y 1842) of Baltimore Co., Md.
  15. vi. CHARLES HALL, b. 2 Nov. 1767; d. 1821.
  - vii. SAMUEL CHEW HALL, b. 28 Jan'y 1769; d. unmarried.
  - viii. GEORGE WHITEFIELD HALL, b. 16 Sept. 1770; d. unmarried.
  - ix. ELIZABETH HARRISON HALL, b. 25 May 1772; mar. 10. .... Ogle, 20. .... Gordon.
  16. x. HENRY HALL, b. 1 Oct. 1773; d. 25 May 1808.
  - xi. CATHERINE ORRICK HALL, b. 24 April 1775; mar. .... Churchman.
  17. xii. WASHINGTON HALL, b. 24 August 1776.
  - xiii. JULIA REED HALL, b. 9 May 1778; d. unmarried.
10. DR. ELISHA HALL <sup>5</sup> (*Elisha*,<sup>4</sup> *Elihu*,<sup>3</sup> *Elisha*<sup>2</sup>) of Fredericksburg, Virginia, was born in 1754, and died in 1814. He married Caroline Carter and they had issue:
- i. DR. BENJAMIN HARRISON HALL,<sup>6</sup> b. 1781; mar. Lucy Fitzhugh; settled in St. Louis and died there.
  - ii. MARIA CARTER HALL, b. 1784; d. 1832; mar. 10. Dr. Wormley, 20. Dr. Caldwell.
18. iii. JOHN BYRD HALL, b. 1787; d. 1862; mar. Harriet Stringfellow.
- iv. CHARLES RUSH HALL, mar. Louise Crutchfield.
  - v. SOPHIA HALL, mar. William Gregory of St. Louis.
  - vi. ELIZA A. HALL.
11. MAJ. ELIHU HALL <sup>5</sup> (*Elihu*,<sup>4</sup> *Elihu*,<sup>3</sup> *Elisha*<sup>2</sup>) of Cecil County, was born 9 August 1758, and was commissioned, 21 April 1778, as "Elihu Hall Jr.," Major of the Susquehanna Battalion of Militia, in which his father was Lieutenant-Colonel (Archives, xxi, 48). At the time he lacked several months of being twenty years of age. The following year he accepted a commission, dated 1 August 1779, as Lieutenant in the Maryland Line, and served until January 1782 (Archives, xviii, 364. 520). According to family tradition, he was captured and held for some time as a prisoner by the British. While serving on Long Island he became acquainted with Gertrude Covenhoven (later Conover), daughter of Niklaus Covenhoven and

Nitje van Peet his wife and they were married. Their issue:

- i. NICHOLAS HALL.<sup>6</sup>
- ii. SUSAN HALL, mar. .... Morgan.
- iii. SARAH HALL, mar. .... Gillesbie.
- iv. ELLEN HALL, mar. .... Wills.
- v. ELIHU HALL.
- vi. CATHERINE HALL, b. 1789; d. 1860; mar. Maj. Wm. Richardson of Belair, and had issue.

12. DR. JOHN HALL <sup>5</sup> (*Elihu*,<sup>4</sup> *Elihu*,<sup>3</sup> *Elisha* <sup>2</sup>) of Harford County, Md., was born 6 May 1760, and died in 1826. He married Sarah Ewing, whose father was Provost of the University of Pennsylvania, and they had issue:—

- i. JAMES HALL,<sup>6</sup> b. 1781; d. 1868; mar. 1<sup>o</sup>. Mary Harrison Posey, 2<sup>o</sup>. Mary Alexander.
- ii. JOHN ELIHU HALL, b. 1783; d. 1829; Prof. of Law in Univ. of Md.; mar. Fanny M. Chew.
- iii. HARRISON HALL, b. 1785; d. 1866.
- iv. EDWARD HALL, b. 1791; d. 1814.
- v. CATHERINE HALL, b. 1796; d. 1865.
- vi. ALEXANDER H. HALL, mar. Jane Foulk.
- vii. SARGENT HALL.
- viii. THOMAS MIFFLIN HALL.
- ix. CHARLES HALL.
- x. MARGARET ANN HALL.

13. DR. JAMES HALL <sup>5</sup> (*Elihu*,<sup>4</sup> *Elihu*,<sup>3</sup> *Elisha* <sup>2</sup>) was born 12 March 1762, and settled in Georgia, where he died in 1793. He married Julia Hartley, daughter of Gen. Hartley of York, Penna., and they had issue:—

- i. CATHERINE HALL,<sup>6</sup> b. 15 May 1788; d. unmarried.
19. ii. THOMAS HARTLEY HALL, b. 1792; d. 1848.
- iii. JULIA HALL, b. 4 April 1790; d. unmarried 1864.

14. DR. ELISHA JOHN HALL <sup>5</sup> (*Elihu*,<sup>4</sup> *Elihu*,<sup>3</sup> *Elisha* <sup>2</sup>) was born 19 May 1764, and died in March 1835. He married Catherine Smythe, and is buried, with his wife, in St. Thomas' Church Yard, Batimore County, Maryland. Their issue:—

- i. ALEXANDER HALL.<sup>6</sup>
- ii. CAROLINE HALL, mar. Matthew Markland.
- iii. CATHERINE VIRGINIA HALL, mar. Otho Wilson.
- iv. EDWARD E. HALL.
- v. ADELAIDE HALL, mar. S. T. Stonestreet.
- vi. W. H. DISSASUA HALL, mar. 1<sup>o</sup>. .... Hill, 2<sup>o</sup>. .... Briscoe.
- vii. ELISHA J. HALL, mar. Mary Matthews Brooke, dau. of Roger and Mary Brooke.
- viii. GEORGE D. HALL, m. .... Morgan.
- ix. ELIZABETH S. HALL, b. 5 June 1822, and now living.
- x. JAMES HALL, b. 1825.

15. CHARLES HALL <sup>5</sup> (*Elihu*,<sup>4</sup> *Elihu*,<sup>3</sup> *Elisha* <sup>2</sup>) of Pennsylvania, was born 2 Nov. 1767, and died in 1821. He married Elizabeth Coleman of Cornwall, Penna., and had issue:—
- i. ROBERT COLEMAN HALL,<sup>6</sup> b. 1792; d. 1844; mar. Sarah A. Watts.
  - ii. CHARLES H. HALL, b. 1798; d. unmarried, 1847.
  - iii. ANN CAROLINE HALL, b. 1800; d. unmarried, 1841.
  - iv. CATHERINE ORRICK HALL, b. 1802; d. 1866; mar. H. M. Blodgett, but had no issue.
  - v. MARGARET C. HALL, b. 1804; d. 1879; mar. Rev. W. Dickenson, D. D., of New York, and had two daughters.
  - vi. WILLIAM COLEMAN HALL, b. 1806; d. unmarried, 1844.
  - vii. LOUISA HALL, b. 1808; d. 1884; mar. F. W. Rawle.
  - viii. HARRIET HALL, b. 1810; d. 1870; mar. W. B. Norris.
  - ix. JAMES HALL, b. 1812; d. 1882; mar. Mary Johns Craig.
  - x. SUSAN E. HALL, b. 1814; d. unmarried, 1895.
  - xi. SARAH J. HALL, b. 1818; d. 1877; mar. T. F. Potter of Savannah, Ga.
16. HENRY HALL <sup>5</sup> (*Elihu*,<sup>4</sup> *Elihu*,<sup>3</sup> *Elisha* <sup>2</sup>) was born 1 October 1773, and died 25 May 1808. He married, 26 April 1800, at Harrisburg, Penna., Esther Maclay (d. 6 Sept. 1819) of that city, and had issue:—
20. i. WILLIAM MACLAY HALL,<sup>6</sup> b. 16 Feb'y 1801; d. 28 Aug. 1851.
  - ii. MARY ELIZABETH HALL, b. 21 Sept. 1802; d. Jan'y 1884; mar. G. W. Harris.
  - iii. CATHERINE JULIA HALL, b. 14 Aug. 1804; d. 17 July 1832; mar. Garrick Mallory.
17. WASHINGTON HALL <sup>5</sup> (*Elihu*,<sup>4</sup> *Elihu*,<sup>3</sup> *Elisha* <sup>2</sup>) was born 24 August 1776. He married Ann Given and had issue:—
- i. EDWARD G. HALL,<sup>6</sup> mar. . . . Sands.
  - ii. WASHINGTON HALL, mar. Blanche Bujac.
  - iii. SAMUEL CHEW HALL.
  - iv. CHARLES NORRIS HALL.
  - v. RICHARD HALL, mar. Margaret Mitchell and had a son, Washington Hall, who mar. Ann Lee.
  - vi. REBECCA HALL, mar. Robert L. Rogers.
  - vii. ACHSAH HALL.
18. JOHN BYRD HALL <sup>6</sup> (*Elisha*,<sup>5</sup> *Elisha*,<sup>4</sup> *Elihu* <sup>3</sup>) was born in 1787, and died in 1862. He married Harriet Stringfellow and had issue:—
- i. HORACE BYRD HALL,<sup>7</sup> d. 1896.
  - ii. MARIA CARTER HALL.
  - iii. CHARLOTTE HALL, mar. Robt. Pleasants Hall of St. Louis.
  - iv. JULIA HALL, mar. Wm. D. Henry of So. Carolina.
  - v. ALBERT HALL.

- vi. HARRIET HALL, mar. John Tevis of Phila.
  - vii. ROBERT CARTER HALL, mar. 1°. Lucy Baskerville, 2°. Maria Carter Wormley.
  - viii. HARRISON HALL.
  - ix. ELIZA HALL.
  - x. CHARLES HALL.
  - xi. FRANK HALL.
  - xii. JOHN HALL.
  - xiii. MARIA HALL, mar. .... Watkins of Pittsburg, Penna.
19. THOMAS HARTLEY HALL <sup>6</sup> (*James*,<sup>5</sup> *Elihu*,<sup>4</sup> *Elihu*<sup>3</sup>) was born 1792, and died in 1848. He and his family lived in Georgia. He married Harriet E. Harris and had issue:—
- i. ANN HALL.<sup>7</sup>
  - ii. JAMES A. HALL.
  - iii. WILLIAM H. HALL of Milledgeville, Ga.
  - iv. JULIA ELEANOR HALL.
  - v. DR. CHARLES HENRY HALL, b. 1832; d. 1906; mar. Auria Keenan, and left issue.
  - vi. THOMAS H. HALL.
20. WILLIAM MACLAY HALL <sup>6</sup> (*Henry*,<sup>5</sup> *Elihu*,<sup>4</sup> *Elihu*,<sup>3</sup>) of Pittsburg, Penna., was born 16 February 1801, and died 28 August 1851. He married, 7 March 1826, Ellen Campbell Williams and had issue:—
- i. HENRY WILLIAMS HALL,<sup>7</sup> b. 12 Dec. 1826; d. 1833.
  - ii. WILLIAM MACLAY HALL, b. 3 Nov. 1828; mar., 8 Sept. 1859, Ellen Rowan Cramer and had issue.
  - iii. GEORGE DUFFIELD HALL, b. 19 Feb'y 1831; d. 6 Dec. 1883; mar. 1°. Louisa Augusta Miller, 2°. Lucretia Pope Allen.
  - iv. LOUIS WILLIAMS HALL, b. 4 July 1833; mar., 25 Nov. 1867, Eliza Cameron Warford.
  - v. CATHERINE JULIA HALL, b. 10 Nov. 1835; mar., 22 Oct. 1857, Nathaniel Breeding Hogg, but had no issue.
  - vi. MARY HALL, b. 7 May 1838; mar., 25 Jan'y 1865, Francis Jordan; no issue.
  - vii. ELLEN WILLIAMS HALL, b. 3 June 1846; mar., 25 April 1872, James Heron Crosman.

NOTE. For a considerable part of the foregoing genealogy, my thanks are due to Mr. William Coleman Hall, who kindly placed his family papers and his extensive genealogical collections at my disposal. He also read the manuscript of this paper, and made a number of valuable suggestions and additions. At all times Mr. Hall has rendered cheerful assistance, and has contributed most generously the copious material gathered in the course of many years of study.

## BLADEN FAMILY.

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In an account of the Bladen family, published in the *Magazine*, v, 297 ff., it is stated that Nathaniel Bladen of Hemsworth, Yorkshire, father of William Bladen of Maryland, was the son of Rev. Doctor Bladen and Sarah his wife, daughter of Henry Second Baron Blayney. This, however, though supported by the authority of Blore's *Rutland* (p. 180), is erroneous, as pointed out by Mr. Richard H. Spencer, who also presents some very convincing evidence in regard to the true pedigree. The license for the marriage of Rev. Thomas Bladen, Dean of Ardsere in Ireland, Bachelor, aged above 50 years, and Hon. Sarah Blayney of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Middlesex, Spinster (d. 1722) aged above 30, and at her own disposal, was issued 28 July 1691 (Harl. Soc., xxxi, 1888), and since William Bladen was born in 1673, it is evident that he could not have been the son of this marriage, much less the grand-son, and the pedigree must be sought in some other quarter. In my former paper on the Bladen family, cited above, I have stated that, according to Foster's *Visitations of Yorkshire* (p. 330), Robert Bladen, of Hemsworth, married Elizabeth daughter of John Lacy of Cromwellbotham, and Alice his wife, daughter of Martin Birkhead, Queen's Attorney in the North, 1585, and had a son John Bladen; living in 1632. The latter is clearly identical with John Bladen, son and heir of Robert Bladen of Hemsworth, Yorkshire, Gent., who was admitted to Gray's Inn, London, 6 March 1624/5 (Foster's *Admissions to Gray's Inn*, p. 175). In the Fairfax correspondence, edited by George W. Johnson, London, 1848, there are a number of letters written by John Bladen in 1631 to the "Right Honorable, My Very Good Lord, the Lord Fairfax, at Denton," and in one of these letters Bladen mentions his "uncle Birkhead." But John Bladen, also married a Birkhead, probably a more or less distant cousin. The will of Nathaniel Birkhead of East Heage, Parish of South Kirkby, Yorkshire, Esq., is dated 12 Feb'y 1649, and was proved 24 April 1650 (Yorkshire Arch. Assoc., ix, 10-11). In it, he bequeaths "to my grandchild Nathaniel Bladen son of John Bladen deceased, all those my manors of Harden and



Haworth, and lands in Wakefield." It may be well to note here that Nathaniel Bladen was evidently named for his maternal grandfather, Nathaniel Birkhead, and the name of Nathaniel's son, Martin Bladen, doubtless descended to him from his ancestor, Martin Birkhead. The pedigree must therefore run as follows (see Foster's *Visitations of Yorkshire*, p. 330):

1. JOHN LACY<sup>1</sup> mar. Ann daughter of Sir Richard Tempest and had a son:
2. RICHARD LACY<sup>2</sup> mar. Alice Townley. Their son was
3. JOHN LACY.<sup>3</sup> He married Alice, daughter to Martin Birkhead, the "Queen's Majestie's Attorney in the North, 1585," and had, with perhaps other issue, a daughter
4. ELIZABETH LACY,<sup>4</sup> wife of Robert Bladen of Hemsworth, Yorkshire, living in 1625. Their son
5. JOHN BLADEN<sup>5</sup> was admitted to Gray's Inn, London, 6 March 1624/5. He was living in 1632, and died before 1649. He married a daughter of Nathaniel Birkhead of East Heage and had, with perhaps other issue, a son:
6. NATHANIEL BLADEN,<sup>6</sup> named for his grandfather Nathaniel Birkhead. He married Isabella, daughter of Sir William Fairfax of Steeton, Yorkshire, son of Sir Philip Fairfax and Frances his wife, daughter of Edmund Sheffield, Earl of Mulgrave. They had issue:
  - i. WILLIAM BLADEN, b. 27 Feb'y 1673; buried 9 August 1718 at Annapolis, Md.
  - ii. MARTIN BLADEN, b. 1680; d. 15 Feb'y 1745/6.
  - iii. ISABELLA BLADEN.
  - iv. CATHERINE BLADEN.
  - v. FRANCES BLADEN, mar. William Hammond, Esq.
  - vi. ELIZABETH BLADEN, mar. Edward Hawke, Esq.

It is only fair to state that the credit for these interesting discoveries belongs altogether to Mr. Richard H. Spencer, who called my attention to the matter and furnished me with the memoranda some time since. This note is based, in large measure, on Mr. Spencer's memoranda.

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON.

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NOTES.

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The original will of Augustine Herman, a parchment document, signed, is owned by Mr. A. Lewis Smith, of Media, Penna.

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The Washington County Historical Society will have a Prize Essay contest, the subject being Thomas Kennedy, poet, politician and editor. The regulations concerning the contest may be had from Mr. Harvey S. Bomberger, Boonsboro, Md., the president of the Society.

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Francesco Ruffini's *Religious Liberty* has been translated into English by Parker Heyes from the Italian and published in the Theological Translation Library. On pages 271 *et seq.* it discusses "the régime of toleration in Maryland" and refers to the Act of 1649 "as the first legislative decree of full religious liberty, at least for Christians, which a legally constituted assembly had ever voted."

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Charles K. Bolton's *Scotch Irish Pioneers in Ulster and America* mentions a number of the early Presbyterian divines who settled or preached in Somerset Co.

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*The British Invasion of Maryland, 1812-15*, by William M. Marine, edited by Louis Henry Dielman. John H. Saumenig & Co., Baltimore, 1913, pp. 519.

This volume covers the War of 1812 only in so far as it affected this state and makes no pretence to exhaustive historical research. In the appendix the military service of more than eleven thousand persons is given in alphabetical sequence. The volume was published for the Society of the War of 1812 in Maryland.

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